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OUR PROHIBITORY LAW A SUCCESS tive Committee on a license law, I propose to give not the result be the same? Let us be consistent that they might do it again if they would. But the trafficker in strong drink! testimony will speak for itself. Bear in mind that the evidence of witnesses was given under oath.

Mr. Marston, Attorney for Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, testined that the law was generally enforced throughout his district—

gan. From this time, let every temperance man related the law was generally enforced throughout his district—

year. That is the law to do his duty.

WM. M. THAYER. that he would except only two or three towns—that there was much less drinking now than there was before the law was enacted—and that he did not know of any substitute for the Prohibitory Law that could be adopted.

Hon. A. Huntington, of Salem, an eminent practitioner in our courts for forty years, said that the law was at first generally enforced in his district, with the exception of three or four large towns and cities; that for three or four years past the courts had evaded the Prohibitory Law, by bringing the cases under the Nuisance Act, which has a slight penalty at the discretion of the courts; that if the Legislature would change the penalties of the Nuisance Act, and make them to conform to those of the Prohibitory Law, there would be no trouble in Essex

Hon. Israel Andrews, of Danvers, a trial justice, whose district embraces several towns of Essex County, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Huntington. He said that intoxicating drinks are not sold in the towns within his jurisdiction; that the temperance sentiment would not tolerate the traffic.

Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, District Attorney and Mayor of the city in 1861, said that the law was generally enforced in his district, better in some portions than in others: that he completely executed it when he was Mayor, seizing liquors and carrying them through the streets with as much the things that be of God, but of men," said the Sa-

firmed the above statement, and added other valuable past, few have had their favorite plans, military or evidence. In short, his testimony was like that of his humane, fully carried out, so now, and for a long time report which was published at the time. In that re- to come, there will be much ground for complaint. port he said, "I have made particular inquiries in the As the children of Israel murmured against the trial neighborhood of streets where there has been the which they shared in common to a considerable degree ing and fighting are comparatively rare. Houses are The Ephraims have envied Judah, who in turn has in better order, more cleanly. Personal appearance wexed them, "Peace," "peace," nearly all have is improved. Children are better fed and cared for. and see a new day of happiness. Debts are better paid, and rents and store bills. I ask the grocers. They answer with a smiling face. The tion of moral forces. There will be secessions and good effects of the law are felt through all the business of the city except one."

that the law was generally enforced in his county, dwelleth righteousness," that he, not man, is about to with the exception of the cities. He enumerated several towns in which the traffic is suppressed. Hon. J. Merriam, of Westminster, testified that no pen traffic was allowed in the Northeast Worcester

law, if public officers would do their duty.

Ex-Lieut. Governor Trask, of Springfield, said that he enforced the law effectually when he was mayor thousand torch-bearers make a track of fire forty of the city, and that he could do it again. Ex-Mayor miles wide through the entire State. More and worse Harris, of the same city, testified that he enforced the still, they enter at two different points, the chivalric law, although he was not a friend to it; and that his State of South Carolina, and spread a sea of fire all efforts were partially successful, and would have been over it. The lava torrent will, no doubt, reach Richwholly so if the courts had not been a farce.

Mayor Merrill, of Cambridge, said that the law had would do it, but my conscience will not let me recom- years could repair the wastes, earn and restore th ple; the Prohibitory Law is right in principle."

diffiulty in enforcing the law when he administered | the agency of Sherman's heroic army on their Heavenit as judge in the country; that the Prohibitory Law avenging mission, has laid in ruins. He who walks is a very perfect statute, and works well where public over this waste will see more than the tracks of a and oppose the law, so that there never has been a ness, like those of the lake covering Sodom and Go ion under it in the city.

Evidence was introduced from other large towns Natick and Milford, showing that the law has been orced at times, and that just now special efforts making in this direction with much success.

Such is a brief view of the testimony presented be-Other persons appeared who said "the law cannot be fear even that he does not approach, answer the ced," that is, in their opinion; but it was quite parent that they did not want to have it enforced. Two of them, ex-Mayor Hosford, of Lowell, and ex-Mayor Alexander, of Springfield, said that they did not tru to enforce it. They had sworn, with uplifted hand, to execute the laws, and vet asserted that they did not try. How much value can be set upon the law cannot be enforced. Yet, with one or two excepterly destroyed. ons, the witnesses, when asked if the law can be of Police of Boston said, " I will not say that the law s ineffectual, but as the courts now act the law is not enforced-the law is disregarded by the courts." Rev. Mr. Clark himself, who is leading off our enemies to secure a license law, said that " the law was enforced in Chelmsford and a few surrounding towns for a ime, and that it might be enforced now but for the

Not one of the objections was brought against the the Nuisance Act, and thus evade the Prohibitory
Law." Many said, "temperance men don't do their

The hundred thousand Methodist volunteers who have duty and enforce the law." These were the reasons entered the Union armies as a matter of conscience

Having attended the hearings before the Legisla- nive to embarrass the law that punishes theft, would

the public a few facts from my notes respecting the and remove this class of officers, and retain the law. learn the true condition of affairs from the daily the attempt to re-enact a license law has turned out press, whose sympathies are mainly upon the anti- a signal failure. Now let the friends of temperance temperance side, and their reports are colored by their awake, and make the year 1865 a memorable one for sympathies. The truth is, the hearing before the the enforcement of the law. At the same time make above Committee has proved a complete vindication prominent and foremost the moral features of the of our temperance law. Even where it has not been work. Moral suasion for the intemperate and the executed for a few years, we had the proof generally multitude who desire to advance the cause of temthat the public officers did execute it at one time, and perance, and LEGAL SUASION for the unprincipled

It was in evidence before the Committee that moral means have been neglected since the enactment of the law, and that inexcusable apathy, on the part of the Dukes and Nantucket Counties, testified that the friends of temperance, has existed since the war be-

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865. Behold her now, with restless, flashing eyes, Crouching, a thing forlorn, beside the way! Behold her ruined alters heaped to-day With ashes of her costly sacrifice!

How changed the once proud State that led the strife, And flung the war-cry first throughout the land ! See helpless now the particidal hand Which aimed the first blow at the nation's life!

The grass is growing in the city's street,
Where stands the shattered spires, the broken walls;
And through the solemn noonday silence falls
The sentry's footstep as he treads his beat. Behold once more the old flag proudly wave

Above the ruined fortress by the sea! No longer shall that glorious banner be The ensign of a land where dwells the slave. Hark! on the air what swelling anthems rise— A ransomed people, by the sword set free, Are chanting now a song of liberty; Hear how their voices echo to the skies!

O righteous retribution, great and just!
Behold the palm-tree fallen to the earth,
Where Freedom, rising from a second birth,
No more shall trail her garments in the dust!

-Harper's Weekly.

PROMISE OF THE END. " Get thee behind me, Satan, for thou savorest not quietness as so many barrels of flour could have been viour to the well-meaning but short-sighted Peter. carried; that he found no difficulty in getting con- The Peters still live, though there are less than when victions, seldom trying a case without convicting the our national reform commenced. The wounded solparties; and that the law can be executed in every diers plead with the surgeons when amputation beown and city of the Commonwealth, if public officers comes necessary, and would often save enough to ruin life but for the wisdom and fidelity of the faithful Judge Crosby, of Lowell, said, that at two or three surgeon. Such has been our history as a people different periods, the Prohibitory Law had been en- But Providence has overruled our folly, and blessed forced in that city; that Mayor Huntington made us beyond our desires. We are about entering upon a serious impression upon the traffic in strong drink. | a future purer, grander than we should ever have Rev. Mr. Wood, City Missionary of Lowell, con- known, but for our actional purgation. As in the ne-'O, yes, very great. One can sleep nights. us. The people have complained of the government, There is more peace and comfort.' Reeling, quarrel- the government of the army, the army of the navy. clamored or prayed for. Peace, or rest from the sword, is near at hand. But when the sword is laid by, then will commence a struggle involving the acrebellions among and in ourselves against the order of things, civil and ecclesiastical, which God will establish in the " new heavens and the new earth wherein

establish, and that, not so much for our nation's, as his own glory. Two years ago a small expedition, consisting negro soldiers, was fitted out to make a few raids along the coast of Georgia, to destroy salt works, to Luther Hill, Esq., trial justice of Spencer, said that capture negroes, etc., with a view of weakening the there was no rumselling in the towns of his jurisdic- rebel forces. A very few houses were destroyed, and tion; that there was no difficulty in enforcing the it produced such a shock to nerves in high places in Washington that it was advised there not to make public mention of it. Now Sherman and seventy mond. Is this man's work? The nation tried to put down this rebellion without wounding Southern feel not been enforced as well as it might be; that he should ings. It protected their slaves, their houses and try to apply it more thoroughly, and we learn that he chicken coops. It has been said that enough soldiers is doing so with success. In reply to the question have been guarding at the same time in different parts whether a license law would not restrain the traffic, of the country, the property of rebels, to form an he said, "Perhaps a license law might be framed that entire corps. It is doubtful if ten corps in twenty mend such a law. A license law is wrong in princi- property destroyed or captured, and make all things as beautiful and serviceable as before along the track Judge Sanger, of Boston, said that there was no and over the entire country, which Providence, by pinion sustains it; that in Boston the masses drink human army. The solemn warnings of this wildermorrah, will go down through centuries. And what now is the judgment of Washington and the country concerning this work and the doers of it? Let the ringing of bells, and the roar of cannon, and the wild enthusiasm of all the North, as it hears of the tri-umphant march of this fiery king of armies, and the fall of cities at his approach, and of some through question. Four years in the furnace fires of war, has wrought all this change in the public mind. It clearly shows what great things our God can do, and give us grace at first to bear only, and then to ap-

scarred by the lightnings of divine wrath the city istestimony of men so regardless of an oath, we leave How louely her streets. In all directions you can see for the reader to determine. Anti-temperance men the tunnel path of shells through buildings, brick, can be found in every community who say that the wood and stone, while here and there is seen one ut-

Now passes along an aristocratic street a regiment enforced, replied in the affirmative. Even the Chief of soldiers, some of whon were once slaves in the city; and now outrushes from a large public schoolhouse a thousand white and colored children! Strange, strange. But the steamer goes, more anon. M. FRENCH, Chaplain U. S. A.

Charleston, S. C., March 7, 1865.

THE EXTIRPATION OF THE EVILS OF

The nation has been shaken from centre to circumlaw itself. The objections were against the officers ference with the convulsive agonies of civil war. of the law. Some said, "the Grand Jury quash all Right is about to triumph. God is riding forth to indictments." Others said, "the juries won't agree, conquer. That question of our Discipline, the glory because rumsellers or their sympathizers are found of every loyal Methodist, "What shall be done among them." Others still alleged that attorneys for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?" has found evaded the law by putting cases on file." Several its answer. How? is it asked? The almost unanimous testified that attorneys "make out indictments under and hearty loyalty of the church, from the Bishop rged for a license law. But not one of them applies and duty, that they might help root out the evil of to the law itself; all, with the exception of the last, slavery, answers the question; their burnished baypply with scathing force to the officers of the law. onets and gleaming swords and thundering artil-

within the next three years. Is the Methodist church not such locusts as all this comes to, we concluded ready to furnish them? The generous contributions that, like poor ministers, they must "live on atmosof our people for the last two years to the missionary cause, show that the means will be ready at the call. Are the right men now feeling the divine impulse moving their inmost being as God points them to the Southern land? Do they hear the voice of Jesus as he says, "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest?" Ardent, unceasing prayer is needed, that the Lord of the harvest may send forth laborers. Let our fathers in the got pel, the Bishops and the aged men of God, offer this prayer; let the whole church and ministry unite in this supplication, that we may be ready to enter this wide and effectual door which divine Providence is opening. If our united prayers shall be answered, and throughout the length and breadth of the Sout the gospel be preached in purity, in simplicity and in

The work before us is great; it is worthy of our in creasing strength; it is especially the work of the Methodist Church. O that the Spirit of the Lord God might move upon us, and we be led as a people to devise and execute great things for our country and the cause of Christ.

For Zion's Herald.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

In disregard of this caution I see that Dr. Coggeshall, in the last Herald, reiterates the chronic com plaint of the ages. It is, however, more usually applied to morals and religion. He applies it more specially to intellectual ability. He names nine en, of the last generation, who were members of the New England Conference, and then adds: "Now wish any one to show me nine any other men in all the New England Conferences united, that are equal to them, let alone the question of supposed superior ity. We all know that it cannot be done."

most tippling, and all through the streets themselves, whether there is any difference. The answer is but their future Canaan of freedom, so has it been with sions, of the superiority of those good men? Why, vation. But mark, the observations were made between forty and fifty years ago, or began to be, if not earlier and the earliest impressions were never eradicated.

Now we know that to the susceptible mind of childhood both greatness and goodness are magnified, and weaknesses are not recognized as such, but are metamorphosed into mystical marks of superior qualities. Hence, there were those in the days of Solomon, and have been in every generation since, who, having strangely forgotten to make allowance for the different mediums through which they saw things in their childhood, and in their riper years, have needed to take heed to the injunction of the wise man.

It is worthy of remark that in every case of this ind the "former days," which were so much better than the present, were the days when the critic was young. I often hear allusions made to revivals of thirty years ago, as though they were characterized by a power and glory which do not belong to those of the present day. But I more frequently heard the same complaints thirty years ago than now. And those who can remember sixty years, will tell us that they heard the same then. Now if these impressions are well founded, it is time that goodness and greatess had become infinitessimally small. Instead of his, I believe we have just as good revivals, and as great men in the Methodist Church now, as it was ver blest with; and have no doubt that there are wice nine men in the Conferences named, who are by nature equal, and by education superior to those New England Village, March 16.

For Zion's Herald,

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS. BY H. B. WARDWELL.

Religious error spreads its conquests wide, and sways The gleaming sword, the burning fagots blaze; The Inquisition's sombre halls of death, Where wailing victims yield their fleeting breath. These share their portion in the march of crime, And wake dread orgies for the ear of time. Woe for the earth when these their trophies show I'ruth's beacon fires, though quenchle And wait for coming years of peace to burn With brighter ray shot from their deathless urn. But God's own warriors for his cause arrayed; Heroes upon the battle-field of right, Bearing its emblems, gleamed with heaven's own Flaming with glory on the hosts of wrong; Borne on with triumph and the victor's song. Spread death and desolation o'er the land-Still Satan's legions, massed with hellish hate, Have failed to sweep from earth virtue's estate Religious progress has its heroes true; Their numbers growing on the op'ning view-Champions for truth that dare the tyrant's ire, The aword, the rack, the billow and the fire; That plant its beacons 'mid old Pagan night, Where superstition long has reigned in might; Scattering its darkness with unfading blaze, The banners of their march on savage isles Wear the blest light of God's eternal smiles If true religion light the spirit's shrine, It bears the impress of the great Divine

Glows with the friendship charity bestows

On all mankind-has sorrow for all woes; Rejoices with the joyful heavenward led:

Cheers the rough pathway of the spirit here

Above their darkness, points the radiant way To the blest regions of immortal day!

Sheds ray celestial on the pall and bier;

MR. EDITOR :- I have read with interest in your olumns the comments upon Agassiz' glacier theory, and even admiration for the distinguished naturalist as a tireless investigator and a lucid expositor of science. But beyond fact, we should be very cautious The amount of evidence introduced exposing the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonishing. But why attack the law for constraints of the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonished to the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonished to the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonished to the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonished to the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonished to the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was astonished to the corruption of courts, and the faithlessness of public officers was as the corruption of courts and the corruption of courts are constant to the corruption of courts and the corruption of courts are constant to the corruption of c

the delinquencies of the officers appointed to execute it? If jurors, attorneys, and other civil officers, connive to embarrass the law that punishes theft, would not the result be the same? Let us be consistent and remove this class of officers, and retain the law. The effort at the State House to break down our the nebular theory like. The question of the Discipline not ouly control the probability. Let us be consistent as a signal failure. Now let the friends of temperance are a signal failure. Now let the friends of temperance the enforcement of the law. At the same time make the enforcement of the law. At the same time make the enforcement of the law. At the same time make normal the active ment of the curse lingered in the land for generating the component of the land for generating the component of the land for generating the component of the curse lingered in the land for generating throughout the nation of the curse lingered in the land for generating throughout the nation. The absolute and entire into the study of some active physiologist and psychologist who shall bereative scope dissolved the cloud-embryo of forming satellities and suns into distinct-systems of stars, and away went the nebular theory like a morning vapor. It is seems to us some of Agassiz' theories, such as the edisponent of a plant of the curse linguistic and psychologist and psych taint of the curse lingered in the land for genera-tions. There are from six to eight millions of people in the South who have been blighted and blasted physically, intellectually and morally by this terrible evil. What they need, what they must have, is the learned Professor remarked that we could infer how pure, free, whole gospel of the Lord Jesus. It must much nutrition a horse would require. We applied be spoken by lips touched with living fire from off our arithmetic to the problem. To make the two God's altars; it must come from hearts baptized with bundred pounds of chyle, if the same weight of bay the Holy Spirit; from souls radiant with the light of heaven, and overflowing with the sympathy and love of the Son of God.

were required, a horse and deat thirty-six tons in a year,—death to all horse railroads! The water he would drink would not more than offset the food re-Hundreds of men of this stamp will be called for jected in the process of nutrition. As horses are

EVENING PRAYER. I come to Thee, to night, In my lone closet where no eyes can see, And dare to crave an interview with the Father of love and light!

If I this day have striven
With thy blessed Spirit, or have bowed the knee,
To aught of earth, in weak idolatry,
I pray to be forgiven.

If in my heart has been An unforgiving thought or word or look, Though deep the malice which I scarce could brook, Wash me from the dark sin. If I have turned away
From grief or suffering which I might relieve,
Carcless the cup of water e'en to give,
Forgive me, Lord, I pray.

And teach me how to feel
My sinful wanderings with a deeper smart,
And more of mercy and of grace impart,
My sinfulness to heal. Father! my soul would be Pure as the drops of eve's unsulfied dew; And as the stars whose nightly course is true, So would I be to thee.

Not for myself alone Would I these blessings of thy love implore, But for each penitent the wide world o'er, Whom thou has called thine own.

And for thy heart's best friends, Whose steadfast kindness o'er my painful years, Has watched to southe afflictions, griefs and tears, My warmest prayer ascends.

Should o'er their path decline
The light of gladness, or of hope or health.
Be thou their solace, and their joy and wealth,
As they have long been mine.

And now, O Father, take The heart I cast with humble faith on thee, And cleanse its depths from each impurity, For my Redeemer's sake. Hymns of the Ages.

HISTORY OF METHODISM.

In the Boston Transcript of March 8, we find an extended, appreciative and favorable notice of the first two volumes of Dr Stevens' History of Methodism, from which we take pleasure in copying the fol-

It is not too much to say that in comprehensiveness of detail, in distinctive portraiture of character, in broad, ingenious philosophy of facts, in brilliance, purity and vigor of style, they are worthy to be compared with the productions of the best English or American Historians. They exhibit the central animus and force of the wonderful growth of Methodism in the United States. They mark the signal, providential adaptation of this agency to the unprecedented expansion of the population. The sphere of facts, measures and opinions described, is strikingly peculiar, being that, not merely of a religious movement and organization decidedly distinctive from ordinary church systems, but of an extraordinary spiritual development, productive of singularly effective transformations in the heart, life and character of individuals, and diffusing itself with remarkable effi-It is not too much to say that in comprehensivene transformations in the heart, life and character of individuals, and diffusing itself with remarkable efficiency among the older churches of the land. As
already stated, the Methodistic movement, and its ecclesiastical organization in the United States, bear
evident tokens of providential design; they also constitute a system of measures the most efficient for
evangelization since the planting and training of the
Apostolic churches.

The author had already published three volumes
comprising the history of the general operations of

comprising the history of the general operations of Methodism, from its origin in 1739 in England, down to the Centenary Jubilee in 1839, when celebrations to the Centenary Jubilee in 1839, when celebrations by religious services and liberal charitable contributions were held throughout the denomination. The present work is occupied exclusively with the introduction, formation and progress of the denomination in our country, and will constitute an essential requisite in any true estimate of causes that have affected, and that are still powerfully affecting, the destinies of the American church and nation. No historian of Church or State, in this country, can safely afford to ignore the lessons, and to disregard the influences bearing upon the religious, social and political interests of the community from the operations of Methodism. In New England these operations have insensibly moulded the sentiments, spirit and measures of other large Christian bodies. But here the effect of these operations is not so palpable and confessedly

other large Christian bodies. But here the effect of these operations is not so palpable and confessedly important as in other portions of the country.

A deep, ineradicable love of personal freedom and humanity, an abiding conviction of the inalienable right of every human being not a criminal, to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," had strong possession of the mind and heart of by far the greater portion of the Methodist community. This love and liberty and the pursuit of happiness," had strong possession of the mind and heart of by far the greater portion of the Methodist community. This love and vindication of human liberty produced, as was natural, a rupture between the Northern and Southern sections of the denomination. This rupture, while it roused for a time no political convulsion, yet doubtless fostered the "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and liberty, which is to be terminated at length not only by the severance of the whole American Church of every name, as well as of the nation, from any complicity whatever with the foul iniquity of human bondage, but also by opening to the country a career of aplendor and prosperity in a regenerated manhood and nationality never yet imagined in our brightest dreams of national greatness and glory. The commencement of the difficulties which this whole matter of slavery was attended in the denomination, is stated in the volumes already published, though the full development will be found in subsequent portions of the History.

Dr. Stevens treats his theme con amore, and this is well. It may be though that he exaggerates to a degree the importance of the principal actors in this religious movement. But he owns qualifying discounts and occasional defections sufficient to moderate his estimate, and to exhibit the instrumentality as human, and as natural and appropriate to the times and the occasion. It is no mythical or fabulous tale which he relates, but a spiritual account of veritable and important transactions. There is enough of defects to show the agency of man, and the actualities of the times; and enough of blessed and holy results to show God's special influence and interposition. But the actors were, nevertheless, marked men, raised up or called out by God for the special emergency,—men of vigorous native intellect, or gushing sensibility and sympathy, of commanding eloquence,

raised up or called out by God for the special emergency,—men of vigorous native intellect, or gushing sensibility and sympathy, of commanding eloquence, moving vast multitudes sometimes with their pathos and power of speech—men of iron purpose, of dauntless courage needed in days of peril and persecution, of untiring zeal and energy, of heroic faith, hope and joy, singing and praying in the field, the grove, the cabin of the brave pioneers of the West, and in the dense settlements of the East, and shouting victory with their dying breath. They struggled with poverty, toil and danger, for "the love of Christ constrained them." They realized the needs of their people, and planted schools and churches, sometime rude, but as fast and convenient as Providence prepared the way by giving their friends the heart and the means to help them. They were also keen disputants, seldom failing to foil or refute their assailants when drawn reluctantly into controversy. However rude their oratory, and obscure their social position, they reached the masses, converting many "rude fellows of the baser sort," and of the chief men and women not a few.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS. The following extracts are taken from "Carle-

ton's" letters to the Boston Journal: The game which the rebels have played is about over. It has been characterized by lying, and by a barbarism which in the future will astonish the world. oarbarism which in the future will astonish the world.

It was their intention to destroy the city and the people who remained behind. I am informed that the guns of the iron-clads were double-shotted and turned upon the city purposely, and that the shells fell far up-town, but fortunately no one was injured. In the beginning, the rebels gave themselves over to work injurity and they have continued to the recent beginning, the rebels gave themselves over to work iniquity, and they have continued to the present time. One hundred million dollars will scarcely make good the property destroyed. The city is a ruin. The tall rank weeds of last year's growth, dry and withered now, rattle in every passing breeze in the very heart of that city which, five years ago, was so proud and lofty in spirit. Lean and hungry dogs skulk amid the tenantless houses. Cats which once purred by pleasant firesides, ran from their old hunts purred by pleasant firesides, ran from their old haunts at our approach. The rats have deserted the wharves, and moved up town. The buzzards which once picked up the garbage of the streets, have disappeared. They are starved out. A rook cawed to us, perched on the vane of the Court House steeple. Spiders spin their webs in counting houses. Such is spiders spin their webs in counting houses. Such is the lower half of Charleston to-day. Like the Babylon of Revelation, "her merchants were the great men of the earth; for by their sorceries were all nations deceived. And in her was found the blood f prophets and of the saints."

After describing the terrible devastation made in various public buildings, he says : The churches have not escaped. St. Michael's, the oldest of all, has been repeatedly struck. The pavement is thick with glass which has been rattled

All the churches in the lower portion of the city are wrecks. The preachers were early imbued with the spirit of revolt. Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Baptist—all preached secession.

Rev. Dr. Porter was pastor of the church of the Holy Communion. He was especially bitter against the Yankees. He called upon his people to fight to the bitter end, till the streets ran with blood—to perish in the last ditch. But he left Charleston very suddenly last week, going to Cheraw, probably in search of it. Perhaps he will find it, for Sherman is

in that vicinity. He turned over his house to the care of an English lady, where we obtained lodgings. In the morning I found the old negro cook very jubilant at something. She was dancing in great glee, laugh-ing, holding her sides, and making extravagant dem-

The old woman went off into another fit of estacy.
Warehouses, stores, dwellings, alike are shaken to warenouses, stores, dwellings, alke are shaden to pieces. The family residences overlooking the bay or battery, as it is called, are windowless, some even without doors. The elaborate centre-pieces of succo-work in the drawing-rooms have crumbled; the mar-ble mantels are defaced; bed-rooms are filled with bricks; the white marble steps and mahogany balus-ters are shattered; owls and bats can build their nests in the coming spring-time undisturbed in the

It is an indescribable scene of desolation and ruin. of roofless, doorless, windowless houses, crumbling walls, upheaved pavements and grass-grown streets, silent to all sounds of business, and voiceless only to no longer a manifestation of arrogance, lordly inso-lence and conscious superiority over the Yankees on

no longer a manifestation of arrogance, lordly insolence and conscious superiority over the Yankees on the part of the whites.

I cannot well analyze the feelings of the people. They touched their hats to me, and spoke respectfully. They were reticent except when questioned. Once they asked questions of Yankees. "What is your occupation? What brought you to the South? What are you doing here? I believe you are a ——Abolitionist, and the quicker you get out of this town the better." Such was formerly their language.

"We are here, and we have come to stay; I am a Yankee and an abolitionist," I said to a citizen. He most completely subjected community I ever saw. There is morification, disappointment, hopelessness in their countenances. I have given utterance to my mest radical sentiments to try their temper, and have not even succeeded in making any one threaten me by word, look or gesture.

The guard-house doors are wide open. The jailor has lost his eccupation. The last slave has been incarcerated within its walls, and St. Michael's curfew shall be sweetest music henceforth and forever. It shall ring the glad chimes of freedom—freedom to come, to go, or to tarry by the way—freedom from sad partings of wife and husband, father and son, mother and child.

The brokers in flesh and blood took good care to be well buttressed. They set up their mart in a respectable quarter, with St. Michael's and the guard

with Scripture and tradition, and was best adapted, especially in its moderate and limited Methodistic order, to diffuse, most efficiently, vital Christianity throughout the nation. The absolute and entire independence of the new church from all control by foreign ecclesiastical anthority, was also assumed as the most natural and reasonable conclusion following from national independence. And this conclusion Wesley himself not only conceded, but spontaneously made it the starting point—the basis of his suggestion for the new organization. This conclusion all Protestant churches in this land adopted for themselves, and pre-eminently safe for the nation as preventing and most dangerous of which is an ecclesiastical alliance.

We trust the author and publishers will be sufficiently encouraged by the sale of these volumes to expedite the issue of the complement of the History. The increasing interest attaching to the progress of events already described makes the reader eager to grasp the whole subject as speedily as possible. The public are assured that the accumulation of materials for future volumes is such as to require judicious and careful selection and elaboration. Hitherto the author has shown commendable diligence and discrimination in collating authorities, verifying or correction and elaboration. Hitherto the author has shown commendable diligence and discrimination in collating authorities, verifying or correction and selection and many an important transaction.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

The hardest thing to the Charlestonians is the presence of negro soldiers. They are the provost guard of the city, with their headquarters in the citadel. Whoever desires protection papers or passes, whoever has business with the Marshal or the General commanding the city, rich or poor, high born or low born, white or black, man or woman, must meet a colored sentinel face to face, and obtain from a colored sentinel face to face, and obtain from a colored sentinel face to face, and obtain from a colored sentence.

colored sentinel face to face, and obtain from a colored sergeant permission to enter the gate. They were first in the city, and it is their privile to guard it, their duty to maintain law and order.

It gave me great satisfaction to see a Major in rebel uniform marched off to the guard house by the colored soldiers; it was galling to his pride; he marched with downcast eyes and sorry countenance. It gave me pleasure also to see citizens and the women of the city who came to obtain protection from the General wait at the gate, obedient to the will of the courteous sergeant, who treated them fairly, giving each his sergeant, who treated them fairly, giving each his turn and showing no distinction on account of color.

Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull; Where jails are empty, and where barns are full; Where church paths are with frequent feet outworn; Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn; Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride; Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied; Where these signs are, they clearly indicate A happy people and well governed state.

From the Chinese.

TRUE GENTLENESS.

This character of gentleness in God's treatment you will thus perceive, is one of the greatest spiritual beauty and majesty, and one that ought to affect us most tenderly in all our sentiments and choices. And even capacity generally of mankind. We can do almost anything more easily than consent to use any sort of indirection, when we are resisted in the exer-

of violated right.

There is a more frequent approach to gentleness in the parental relation than anywhere else among men. And yet even here how common is the weak display of a violent, autocratic manner, in the name of authority and government. Seeing the child daring to resist his will, the parent is, how often, foolishly exasperated. With a flush of anger and a stern, hard voice, he raises the issue of peremptory obedience; and when, either by force or without, he has carried his way, he probably congratulates himself that he his way, he probably congratulates himself that he has been faithful enough to break his child's will. Whereas, raising an issue between his own passions and his child's mere fears, he is quite as likely to have broken down his conscience as his will, unnerving all the forces of character and capacities of man self-respect is completely demolished in their poor de-fenceless child, the family government is established. They fall into this barbarity just because they have Iney iall into this barbarity just because they have too little firmness to hold their ground in any way of indirection or gentleness. They are violent because they are weak, and the conscious wrong of their violence weakens them still farther, turning them, after the occasion is past, to such a misgiving, half apologizing manner, as just completes their weakness.

It will be observed, almost universally, among men, that where one comes to an issue of any kind with another, matters are pressed to a direct point blank. that where one comes to an issue of any kind with another, matters are pressed to a direct point blank, yes or no. If it is a case of personal wrong, or a quarrel of any kind, the parties face each other, pride against pride, passion against passion, and the hot endeavor is to storm a way through to victory. There is no indirection used to soften the adversary, and nothing meets the feeling of the moment but to bring him down upon the issue, and floor him by a direct assault. To redress the injury by gentleness, to humble an adversary by his own reflections, and tame his will by the circuitous approach of forbearance and a siege of true suggestion, that is not the manner of men, but only of God.

True gentleness we thus perceive, is a character too

but only of God.

True gentleness we thus perceive, is a character too great for any but the greatest and most divinely tempered souls. And yet how ready are many to infer that, since God is omnipotent, he must needs have it as a way of majesty, to carry all his points through to their issue by force, just as they would do themselves. What, in their view, is it for God to be omnipotent but to drive his chariot where he will. Even Christian theologians, knowing that he has force enough to but to drive his chariot where he will. Even Christian theologians, knowing that he has force enough to carry his points at will, make out pictures of his sovereignty, not seldom, that stamp it as a remorseless absolutism. They do not remember that it is man, he that has no force, who wants to carry everything by force, and that God is a being too great for this kind of infirmity; that, having all power, he glories in the hiding of his power; that holding the world in the hollow of his hand, and causing heaven's pillars to shake at his reproof, he still counts it the only true gentleness for him to bend, and wait, and reason with his adversary, and turn him round by his strong providence, till be is gained to repentance and a voluntary obedience.—Bushnell.

shall be sweetest music henceforth and forever. It shall ring the glad chimes of freedom—freedom from come, to go, or to tarry by the way—freedom from sad partings of wife and husband, father and son, mother and child.

The brokers in flesh and blood took good care to be well buttressed. They set up their mart in a respectable quarter, with St. Michael's and the guards bouse, the Registry of Deeds and the Sunday School Depository, the Caurt House and the Theological Library around them to uphold and sustain them, and make their calling respectable.

But the "Marsh Angel" has ratled all the glass from the windows of St. Michael's, splintered the pews, and smashed the pulpit. Its messengers have howled over the grave of Calhoun, the apostle of, secession, whose bones are mouldering in the adjoining cemetery. The same "Angel" has made a record of its doings in the Registry building. At one stroke it opened the entire front of the Sunday School Depository to the light of heaven. There is a mass of evidence in the Court room—several cart loads of brick and plaster introduced by Gen. Gilmore, which the advocates of secession here thought admissible.

I entered the Theological Library building through a window from which Gen. Gilmore, which he ash. A pile of old rubbish lay upon the floor—sermons, tracts, magazines, books, papers, damp, musty and mouldy—turning into pulp beneath the rain large gilt letters was the word Marr.

The iron gate opened into a hall about sixty feet long by twenty broad, flanked one side by a long table running the entire length of the hall, and on the other by benches. At the further end a door, opening through a brick wall, gava entrance to a yard. The door was locked. I tried my boot hees, but it would not yield. I called a freedman to my aid. Unitedly we took up a great stone. We gave

innumerable. The only good it doeth is to dry up the mud, to thin out the rotten branches of the orchard, and ventilate every nook and corner of the dwelling-places of men. It hath no friends, no poet-laureatea, no eulogists. It withereth all sentiment. It chilleth all imagination. It stifleth all eloquence. It chilleth all imagination. It stifleth all eloquence. In its coming it receiveth no welcome, at its going it heareth no regrets. No grinning can bear it, no philosophy can stand it, no patience can endure it. Its mission is a mystery. Expostulations will not soften its ferocity; objurgations will not hasten its departure. It careth not for reproaches; it rejoiceth in the irresistible despotism of its porcupined hurricanes. It bloweth were it chooseth; all we can do is to let it blow until it blows itself out, and leaves a clean path for gentle Spring and ethereal mildness to usher in more genial breezes.—Transcript.

WALKING AND TALKING.

Let no one fail to read carefully the following, the noral of which is, keep your mouth shut as much as you ought, only through the nostrils.

There is one rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young, and the able-bodied of all ages, and that is, never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was, by our Creator, designed to be carried on. "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life," previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed, and restriction carried with the mouth firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. Indeed, this mischievous and really unnat-ural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and ural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth, instead of through the nasal passages, is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the effect of such persons sleeping with their mouths unclosed. And the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of, when not engaged in conversation, preserving the lips in a state of firm but quiet compression. As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depend almost entirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air inentirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air in-haled with each inspiration, and as it is unavoidable that it should be taken in, in volume, by the mouth, whilst it can only be supplied in moderate quantities, and just in sufficient proportion to serve the purpose of a healthy respiratory action whilst supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and the breathing much freer and easier, when the latter course rather than the former is the new potential. is the one adopted. Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouths open; for, besides the vacant appearance it gives to the counte-nance, it is the certain precursor of coughs, colds, and

A PEMALE PREACHER IN PARIS.

It is interesting to watch the action of American It is interesting to watch the action of American ideas and customs on the Old World. Recently a movement has been made in London to establish a Female Medical School, and now we hear of a female preacher in Paris. Among the many efforts for the regeneration of Paris is a mission, in which several English ladies are engaged, who devote themselves to the work of seeking out the ignorant, debased and abandoned, and striving to reform them. Recently a Mrs. Thistlethwaite, the wife of a gentleman of princely fortune, has visited Paris. The prejudice against a woman's appearing in the pulpit is so great that she a woman's appearing in the pulpit is so great that she spoke only to private audiences. On one occasion, spoke only to private audiences. On one occasion we are told, her discourse was translated into French Church, who expresses himself much impressed with her extraordinary vigor of style and eloquence. One o preach to the English static boys, of which there a great number gathered here, and who are as nuch in need of missionary teaching as the heathen less civilized regions.

Mrs. Thistlethwaite has, during several years, been

preaching to the poor in various parts of En and Scotland, and has frequently addressed co gations of more than two thousand people. Her ap-pearance is very impressive; tall, finely formed, and with a face lit up with intelligence and earnestness, she wins the attention of her audience as soon as she she wins the attention of her audience as soon as me rises to speak to them. The tone of her voice is most agreeable, and her command of language is remarka-ble. She speaks extemporaneously, using a great deal of gesture, but always graceful and expressive. Correspondents say that she preaches and exhorts ith a power equal to that of Spurgeon.

A scientific party were once exploring a far-off fro-

A scientific party were once exploring a far-off frozen country, to examine and procure specimens of its rare flora, when they were overtaken by a severe storm. The cold was intense, and often their benumbed frames seemed ready to yield to the icy king who reigned in those frozen regions. From time to time they were warned and roused to fresh exertions by the leader of the party, who assured them that death would be the sure penalty of yielding to the feeling of drowsiness which crept over them. So they were incited to press forward towards the place of safety, by his stirring words. But who, think you, was the first to yield to that fatal sleep, and lie down on his bed of snow, never to rise again? It was the same leader who had so faithfully warned others of their danger. The exertion of proceeding was too their danger. The exertion of proceeding was too great; the soft and pleasing slumber that stole over all his senses was too grateful to the tired frame to be resisted. So he slept "the sleep that knows no waking," and his half-stupefied companions were compelled to leave him where he laid him down. May not the example of this unfortunate botanist furnish us with a serious lesson? We may be very earnest us with a serious lesson? We may be very carnest
in our efforts to save others, and yet ourselves be
castaways. There are many of whom it may be said,
"They did run well," but who have found the pleasures of the world too alluring, and tarrying on "the
enchanted ground" have suffered the drowsiness
which the place induces to overcome them. How
fearful the declaration of God's word with regard to
them, when it compares them to the briggs and thorns.

us an easy prey. We have always reason to fear when we find our souls in a cold and drowsy frame with regard to spiritual things, though they may be quite the reverse with regard to the things of time. "Therefore let us not sleep as do others; but let us

A CARDINAL IN STATE.

Cardinal Wiseman, before his burial, was laid out in state for three days in London, and the public admitted to see the remains. Long before the appointed time, crowds of females, nuns, priests, Sisters of Mercy, etc., were admitted. The Roman Catholic aristocracy battled with the crowd for admission. The drawing-room had been hung with black, lighted by altar candles. At the vestibule, was a large carved by altar candles. At the vestibule, was a large carved representation of the Saviour on the cross. In the centre of the apartment, on a bier, was the ceffin containing the remains attired in the full vestments of an Archbishop, even to his gold-embroidered shoes, chain, with the hands crossed on the breast, grasping a crucifix, whilst on his fingers, outside his gloves, the backs of which were embroidered in gold, with the glory and "I. H. S.," were the stupendous jeweled rings symbolical of his being wedded to the Church. On his head was the small scarlet cap. At the head of the coffin, lined with white and yellow satin, was a large and richly embossed mitre in figured white satin; at the foot an elaborately ornamented cross, crozier, and other emblems. On one side of the apartment had been erected an altar, at which were constantly kneeling and praying, a number of nuns, who ment had been erected an attar, as which were constantly kneeling and praying, a number of nuns, who relieved each other, and visited and touched the cheek and kissed the hand or crucifix of the Cardinal. The Roman Catholics on passing round nearly all either touched with their hand, their cross, or their rosary the face of the Cardinal, and also attempted to kies the hand.—Observer.

a man seeketh honor, he is deluded, for he is not thereby truly honorable; he is but a shining earth-worm, a well-trapped ass, a gaudy statue, a theatrical grandee; with God who judgeth most rightly he is mean and despicable; no intelligent person can in-wardly respect him.—Barrow.

MARLBORO' MASS.

Please say to the friends of Zion that we have some good things in Marlboro.' A special revival interest commenced here soon after the Sterling Camp Meeting, and since that the church has been greatly refreshed, and almost every week some have been found to request the prayers of Christians. A goodly number have been converted and reclaimed, and we are hoping the work will not cease till all the people are saved. The church at Marlboro' Centre is comparatively young, being only one branch of the old Marlboro' Society. In 1852, the old brick church located in an out part of the town and near to the village of Rock Bottom, was burned down, and a majority of the society built a church in that village, and brick church located in an out part of the town and near to the village of Rock Bottom, was burned down, and a majority of the society built a church in that village, and though just out of town, were organized as "The first church of Marlboro." But in 1853, a few members came to the Centre of Marlboro' and organized a society called "The Methodist Society of Marlboro' Centre." Wo now have "a beauty of a church," a good parsonage, about one hundred members in full, ten probationers, a good Sunday School, and one of the best places for a Methodist preacher to be found anywhere in the New England Conference.

Among the few who may be reckoned as the founder s society, is one who may be justly called the cellent lady will be readily remembered by many wh were students at Wilbraham between the years of 182 and 1831. In those years Uncle and Aunty Weeks wer steward and stewardess in the boarding-house. Dr. Fisk was principal. With such managers and guides the Wesleyan Academy took a high stand at the beginning. Uncle Weeks' home was at that time and for years after on a noble farm in the east part of Marlboro'. There the larger part of his useful life had been spent, and there hishors and presiding alders and quarterly conferences. larger part of his useful life had over spent, and telephishops and presiding elders, fand quarterly conferences, and camp meetings and prayer meetings, and class meetings, always found a welcome. It was the home for the titinerant, and for forty-seven years prior to 1864 the first resting-place for the newly appointed preacher was at the home of Bro. Weeks. But the farm was sold, and Father home of Bro. Weeks. But the farm was sold, and Father Weeks came to the Centre to lead the way in the new en terprise here. His beautiful home stands in sight of the sanctuary, and he can see daily that he has not lived and labored in vain. He purchased and gave the land or which the meeting-house stands, he obtained and collected the subscriptions for building, and he has always paid a large share for the support of the minister and for current expenses. A recent gift, however, demands especia recognition. When a parsonage was wanted, Bro. Week purchased one which somebody had built in just the righ place and of the right size, and in the past he has paid the taxes, insurance and repairs, and been permitted to the taxes, insurance and repairs, and been permitted to sleep, sure that his preacher had a good and comfortable home. A few weeks since he made the generous donation of the whole, and has deeded it to the Trustees. In recognition of this gift the last Quarterly Conference adopted the following resolutions, and desire their publication in Zion's Herald:

"Resolved, That Bro. Solomon Weeks, by his paterna care for the Methodist Society of Marlboro' Centre, and by his generous liberality towards it, has laid this society under great obligations of gratitude; and that his recent gift of the parsonage and parsonage lands, together with improvements on the same, all of which he has just deeded to the Trustees, especially demands a vote of

thanks at this time.

Resolved, That for ourselves as members of the Quaterly Conference, and in behalf of the Society for which ct, we unanimously express our gratitude by a risin and that these resolves be placed in the records of

we act, we unanimously express our gratitude by a rising vote, and that these resolves be placed in the records of the Quarterly Conference.

Resolved, That we will strive to perpetuate the goodly influence of his example, both by praying that God will lengthen out his days and years among us, and also endeavoring oursolves to imitate his cheerful and happy piety as well as his large and commendable liberality."

Before closing I may say, that a third society is to be organized this Spring in the village of Feltonville, in this town, and it is expected that a preacher will be sent therefrom Conference. Though this society starts last in the order of time, it is not expected that it will long be least. A good subscription is already raised, and a hall is being finished for the accommodation of the congregation. The new society will be two miles from Rock Bottom and three miles from Marlboro' Centre; and will be in a growing village and on the very spot where Methodism found its first converts and first supporters in this region. first converts and first supporters in this region.

Marlboro', March, 1865.

I. MARCY.

THE CHURCH AT GORHAM, N. H.

MR. EDITOR:—A little more than two years since, while Bro. Baldwin was in this charge, a few of the brethren moved in the matter of building a church edifice. Their number was small and feeble, and the encourage ment by no means great; but filled with an ardent love for God and a zeal for the spread of his cause, and realizing the importance of having a Methodist Church in this community, they entered into the work with the greatest community, they entered into the work with the greates earnestness. A house was erected costing \$3,400, of which \$1,800 have been paid by sale of pews and by in dividual donations. Thus-far, the few interested in the movement have been able to bear the burden; but it is to be extended to the community of the co movement have been able to bear the burden; but it is to be remembered that we have no men of wealth, and therefore cannot always stand up under the pressure from without. Our brethren are receiving only what would be called good seages from day to day, and yet two, whose united property will not exceed \$3,500, are ready to subscribe \$500, if the existing debt can be canceled—and this in addition to what they have already done. The debt now amounts to \$1,600, and some of the creditors are calling for their pay, and cannot be denied. Alone, we cannot meet these demands at the present, and hence appeal to our brethers abread to addition to the present. The trustees of the church have vo to send abroad an agent to call on various brethren different portions of our great field, hoping that all will cheerfully respond to the call. We know that such call are frequent in our larger societies, but think our claim the charities of our friends is as good as any bave bee

able to present,

Gorham is the great centre of travel in the summ season, and many strangers from all parts of the country spend the Sabbath in this community. Many of them of course, are disposed to attend church, and spend that as God's word enjoins,—hence the importance of house of worship that shall accommodate them. The attendance of visitors on the Sabbath will range all the way from twenty to seventy-five. Our house of worship is conveniently located attractive in its engographes. way from twenty to seventy-five. Our nouse or worship is conveniently located, attractive in its appearance, and comfortable in every particular. Our congregation is large, our Sabbath School is in a flourishing condition, and, aside from the debt, everything is propitions. Now, brethren, will you not come to our rescue, and heartily respond when the agent calls upon you? All donations, large or small, will be gratefully received.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

JOSIAH H. NEWHALL

Resolutions of General Conference. See Disciplin

Resolved, That we recommend to the Annual Conferences that they publish in their Conference Minutes, a nually, the names and post office addresses of all the lo , the names and post once management whether ners within their bounds, designating whether descent or only licensed. A preacher be an elder, deacon, or only licensed. Also that when practicable, they publish in the Minutes brie obituary notices of our local brethren who have died duing the year. Also the dates of first license—ordination

COURSE OF STUDY. Notice is hereby given to the Candidates in the Min try of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that, till oth wise notified, they will be examined in the Course Study now published in the Discipline.

D. W. CLARK, Sec. Board Bishops M. E. Church.

THE LORD'S POOR

When an officer in high rank in the army or navy of this country has faithfully served the government, ample provision is made for support in his declining years. Ru when a man has forsaken the lucrative callings of life and given his whole life and service to the church, how often he is left to live on cold charity when past active labor This is not always the case, but is it not too frequently the rule? How my soul has pitied these aged brethr when I have seen them at our Annual Conferences and

But why is it so ? 1. Because they had such small so aries that it was almost impossible to keep out of debt, and quite impossible to lay up anything for future use. Because no well-devised plan has been adopted and effe tually carried out to sustain such men and their families There is a general conviction that these men ought to be cared for, and in many hearts there is a desire and willing. ness to have it done. The Charter Fund does a little, the Book Concern a little more. The annual collections do a little, and the preachers' aid societies do something, and in some Conferences they do considerable. But in so of the New England Conferences, for instance in the Maine and East Maine, the needy claimants seldom get more than fifty dollars a year from all the sources. Not that the people of Maine are not able to give, for they are a thrifty, enterprising people. Not that they are unwilling to give, for they certainly are willing when rightly ar proached. But where is the remedy? Let the Conferences vote to raise for this object annually, by collection a sum equal to the claims of their dependents, aside from other resources, then these other resources will help to make up what may be deficient in the collections, and so each man, woman and child shall have what the Disciplin says they ought to have, and so the church will meet her obligations to those men who give all to serve them. Let this sum be divided upon the districts and charges, and let every man do his best to secure the amount.

2. There is another way to reduce collections, and secure the object. Let fifty men of money and liberality in each Conference give to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Conference to which they belong one thousand doll each, the interest of which shall go to sustain the worn out ministers of that Conference; for the same object let smaller sums be secured from all those who are able till the interest shall cover the demand. Then will God bles these donors, and more fully pour his Spirit upon the church, and many a needy minister and his family shall bless them, and their reward in heaven will be increased. Then we shall be saved from the mortifying fact that only \$991 55 was raised in one Conference to pay a lawfor obligation of \$3,165, which was virtually keeping back \$2,173.45 in one year. AN OBSERVER.

There are 74,343 pupils in the public schools of Phile delphia. The average annual cost of education is \$9.38 per scholar,—about one-half as much as the average in New York, and two-thirds as much as the average expense

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

of God, but also his providences. By carefully discerning the "signs of the times" they learn much of his will in its present application to human affairs. The true Christian patriot will find much to inspire his gratitude to the great Ruler of Nations, in a careful survey of our foreign relations, especially from a foreign point of view. It was perfectly natural and should have been expected, that the aristocrats and monarchists of Europe who are in the enjoyment of hereditary rights and official privileges, and who by education and interest are closely identified with monarchical governments, would be heartily attached to them and strongly prejudiced against republican institutions and popular forms of government. He who expected otherwise must have entirely overlooked one of the most obvious principles of human nature. With the feelings which naturally arise from honest convictions, whether right or wrong, they would be prepared easily to believe evil of democratic govern ments, and from a growing jealousy would naturally desire the signal failure of all experiments of Free Government. Hence at the be ginning of our civil war English statesmen and English journals in sympathy with monarchy and aristocracy promptly said "the American bubble has burst," and loudly proclaimed with a glad voice that our Republican Government had proved a failure. No doubt the wish was father to the thought, but it was nevertheless legitimate, and according to their desires probably an honest expression of opinion. On this principle is based all the lukewarmness of European governments manifested towards our cause, and all the ardent, active sympathy for the rebels and their Confederacy which the faithful chronicler of the times must spread upon the records of history. They saw enough of the aristocratic and monarchical elements in the South to attract their preference, and hence their promptness in according to the rebels the rights of belligerents, and the aid and comfort which in many ways has been continually extended to them. We need not repeat here their many un-neutral acts which we have no doubt will hereafter be regretted. They not only desired but expected to see the South triumph; they watched for a favorable opportunity for recognizing the Confederacy perplexed our cause with their diplomacy, and threw as much of their influence as appeard to them politic upon the side of the rebellion.

As a nation in fear and distress we hav been too sensitive and too much excited at their manifest partiality towards our fraternal enemies. We should have been more cool, deliberate and philosophical. We ought to have expected it all, and even more; and instead of losing our patience and manifesting a bad temper, we should have been devoutly thankful to God that they were restrained from doing more, and that they threw so few obstructions in our way. They evidently thought that the results of the struggle would be surely their assumed neutrality, until our cause should go down exhausted and hopeless under the heroic courage and repeated blows of the

All Europe has been disappointed and as-

tonished at the results of this war upon ourselves: and we too in some degree share in the astonishment at the increasing development of our resources. Our foes abroad said, many of our friends feared, that the government was too weak to unite the unprepared North against the well prepared and invading South. But we were united. The guns fired at Fort Sumter accomplished much more than was intended by the assailants. It fired the "Northern heart." The Southern heart had been fired before. They said, speaking from long experience in European affairs, "War cannot long be carried on without money, and the finances of the North will soon be exhausted. From them we will withhold our money; but we will aid the South by purchasing their cotton." We did not ask them for money, and yet our finances have not failed. The free people of the North seeing that their liberties were in danger opened their purses and poured money in streams into the treasury at the call of the government. The war went vigorously on. The national currency becomes a legal tender, and business though changing some of its forms does not abate in the least its zeal. Men of rebellious sympathies hasten to New York,-many were already there,-to try their infernal skill with gold at the brokers' board to render our greenback currency worthless. Some think the Rothschilds lent their financial wisdom to the enterprise. Gold goes up, but the war goes on. Reverses come occasionally to our arms, and the "bulls" improve the occasion to toss gold still higher. To-day the financial sovereigns of Europe are astonished at the results. Their skill has been baffled, their calculations have failed. Victories follow the grand sweep of our armies, and the "bears" bring down the gold. Europe clamors for our government bonds, and now begins to ship her gold to our markets. In their astonishment foreign financiers have to learn a new lesson. Under the favoring prov-

their reasoning, the unsoundness of their ideas. "The able-bodied men of the North will soon be exhausted," said they, " and their depleted armies will soon be forced back by the determined spirit of the South into defeats from which they cannot rally." Four years glide away, three hundred thousand soldiers are killed or disabled by the war, but the ranks are easily re-filled by the increase of those years; and we have to-day three hundred and As the balance of trade is now in our favor with for the twenty thousand more men able to bear arms than we had when the war commenced. Our means of supply are so extensive and so prolific, that for every soldier that falls in battle or leaves the ranks for any cause, two have already sprang up ready to take his place. Be thou astonished again, O Europe, at the marvelous power of recuperation and increase with which the providence of God has invested with which the providence of God has invested the state of the balance of trade is now in our favor with for eign countries, and as gold is not at present (or likely to be very soon) the currency of this country, the question becomes of immense importance. This is a gold producting countries, and as gold is not at present (or likely to be very soon) the currency of this country, the question becomes of immense importance. This is a gold producting countries, and as gold is not at present (or likely to be very soon) the currency of this country, the question becomes of immense importance. This is a gold producting country to the extent of some \$75,000,000 annually, and it is all important that it should find a ready market. At present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present gold is, and has been for a month past, (for present with which the providence of God has invested

idence of God, the developing strength of this

this free government.

We are not only stronger to-day in fighting men by more than three hundred thousand than we were when the struggle commenced, but our resources for the support of an army, and our material of war, have increased even in a still greater proportion. After all the wastes of the war, and all the change of productive of the war, and all the change of productive capital into fortifications, naval vessels and

munitions of war, we could pay the public debt o-day and be worth more than two billions of dollars more than when the President issued his first call for seventy-five thousand men. Agriculture goes along as though nothing had happened; the plough does not stand still in the furrow, the reaper gathers in an ever increasing harvest, and the sound and song of industry ring merrily from every workshop in the land. A wonderful country indeed, is this Devout Christians study not only the word America, to put forth such energy and manifest such amazing capacity and powers of development, as now meets the astonished eyes of every intelligent European. Yet it is but the simple unfolding of what may be mystery to them, of the real majesty, the glory, the power and the beauty of an intelligent people acting without undue restraint under a popula and free government.

The time most favorable for our foreign end nies to strike us with any hope of success were they so inclined, was while we were comparatively weak at the beginning of the war. If it was impolitic for them then, it would be nuch more impolitic now, for we are now like the strong man armed. In this extensive preparation for war, we have the better guarantee for peace. We hope, we trust, we expect that oreign powers, seeing our preparations and our developing strength, will prudently let us alone, and leave us to put down the rebellion, settle our affairs at home in our own way, and then pursue unmolested on this continent, in a Christian manner, the happy arts of peace. As nation our designs are peaceful. We much prefer peace. We should accept of war only as a moral or political necessity. Should it come to our doors, forced upon us by a foreign foe, we, of course, shall not decline it, but we shall not go abroad to seek it. We want no complications with foreign powers. The moral aspects, however, of the Monroe doctrine are as important to us, as essential to our peace and prosperity, and as necessary to the peace of the world now as they ever were; and for the sake of the peace and for the interests of all parties concerned we hope that the shrewd, politic, but mistaking Napoleon, who so adroity slipped a little sprig of monarchy from Europe into the soil of Mexico when we were too nuch engaged to watch him and effectually renonstrate, will be shrewd enough and kind nough, as adroitly to pull it up, and as quietly to take it back to grow, bear its fruit and lecay in its own native soil.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.-I ne of his Lowell Lectures, recently, Professor Agas xpressed a desire to visit the Andes in order to verify hi eory of glaciers and other geological matters. Nathan Thayer, Esq., of Boston, who has taken much interest i the Museum of Comparative Zoology, being present, im nediately proposed to the Professor to visit South America, taking such assistants as he chose, and he would de fray the expenses of the expedition. The proposition was gladly accepted, and the party is now, or soon will e, on its way to examine the mountains. If the Pro ssor's theory should be confirmed by facts, it will enable the observer of glacial phenomena to mark, as upon a thermometer, the changes which have taken place in the arth's temperature. It is expected that Science will deive much advantage from the results of this expedition Probably the largest collection of tropical specimens will be made and brought home that has yet been obtained. several specimens of each rare object will be brough nets in this country. The King of Brazil, who has a ready sent many valuable specimens to the Professor's Museum, is expected to furnish facilities which will greatly assist the expedition.

sheep, sent by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, President of the Mas sachusetts Agricultural Society, as a present to the Emperor of Brazil, will accompany the expedition to th place of their destination

Professor Agassiz and his companions sail in the Color ado from New York. The party consists of Professo Agassiz and Mrs. Agassiz, Dr. B. E. Cotting,-the cura of the Lowell Institute,-and Mrs. Cotting, Mr. Burk hardt, who is to be the artist of the expedition, and Messrs. Anthony, Seaver, Hart, St. John's, Allen and James, as assistants. The Colorado will take them to Rio Janeiro, where, after a rest of a few weeks, the party will separate. Professor Agassiz and his wife Dr. an Mrs. Cotting, and Mr. Burkhardt, will proceed to the Amazon, passing along that river in boats to the Ande and then crossing over to Lima. The course afterward t be pursued is as vet not decided upon. The assistant have each their special department of specimens to ol tain, and will at Rio Janeiro separate for the purpose o searching for and procuring them.

STATISTICS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE YEAR 1864.-Whole number of schools 13.213, increase 125; office and teachers 149,577, increase 995; scholurs 861,484 ncrease 19,778; volumes in library 2,529,087, increase 55,669; Bible classes 17,463, increase 188; infant schola 131,075, increase 9,479; expenses \$216,466 45, increase \$47,771 22; contributed for the Sunday School Union \$17. 839.47, increase \$4,860.99; copies of the Sunday School Advocate taken 222,276, increase 15,995; conversions the Sunday Schools 18,892, which is 1,341 less than wer reported the year preceding. The above, taken from the last annual report, shows a healthful increase during the year in everything except conversions Since the report was made extensive revivals have prevailed in the churc the results of which if now taken would probably greatly change that phase of the report. That averages less that one conversion for every seven officers and teachers. I the teachers all labored faithfully as they might, and as we think ought to labor, they might average at least or conversion to each teacher, especially when they have the tor and other pious church members to assist them.

DEATH OF REV. W. L. THORNTON.-The Londo Watchman of March 8 brings us the painful intelligence of the death of Rev. W. L. Thornton, President of the British Wesleyan Conference. He died suddenly at hi residence at Hackney Down, on Sunday, March 5. H will be long and pleasantly remembered in this country by all who had the pleasure of hearing and sceing hin at the last General Conference, at which he was cordially welcomed as the delegate from the British Conference Three Sabbaths previous to his death he preached twice at Liverpool Road Chapel. His last sermon was upo " Mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord Hosts," Isa. vi 5. It was remarked at the time that sermons on that day were characterized by a peculiarl gracious and heavenly influence. He was not appreh idence of God, the developing strength of this sive of a fatal termination of his illness. On the mornin nation in the midst of its herculean struggles of the day he died he seemed better, and was cheerful is showing the old money kings the fallacy of the last. He sent a kind and cheerful answer to a frier nquiring concerning him, closing the message with the words, "My mercies abound," after which he almos ediately expired. To Mrs. Thornton, who inquire if he did not feel better, he returned no answer; for had already breathed his last.

> "WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR GOLD PRODUCT O 1865 ? "-In the Boston Daily Advertiser of March 22, we find the following from a correspondent, which may into est many of our readers who keep an eye on the gold

are more likely to buy ours than we are to buy theirs, for our rate of interest is higher than theirs.

As we have now the safest and most convenient cur-rency that we have ever had since the formation of our rency that we have ever had since the formation of our government, the people will not consent to have, and do not require, gold to make our domestic exchanges. There will be a small amount required by the artisans, but beyond their requirements I do not see to what other purposes it can be applied, except the profitless business of loarding.

PREDESTINATION .- A subscriber submits the following sestion to the Editor, and asks for an answer through destination of human events?" If he means "predestination" as usually understood by Calvinists, we, as a consistent Arminian, fully believing in the freedom of the will, must give a decided answer in the negative. We do ot believe that the "Book of Romans" teaches that "God foreordains whatsoever comes to pass"—nor that a portion of the human family by an eternal decree, without life, and that the rest in being passed by were reprobated to eternal death. If this does not fully meet the brother's neither a pope nor an ecclesiastical council, our judgment, of course, is not infallible. A good Calvinist would answer it the other way. Hence we advise the inquirer to examine the book carefully for himself, and rely mainly pon his own judgment in the case.

UNITARIAM NATIONAL CONVENTION .- The Unita York, commencing with the "Convention Sermon" by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., of Boston, in All Souls' Church, on Tuesday evening, April 4. This Con vention, composed of three delegates, one minister and two laymen, from each church, will consult on matters of interest pertaining to the further outspread and prosperity of the denomination. It is a little singular that both wings of the old Congregational denomination, the Unitarian and Orthodox, should both hold their first National Convention in the same year that both sho lves anew and put forth all their national strength to extend both their doctrines and their polity over th land. After a long separation of some forty years they cem to be moved by the same spirit, though on a differen line, with relatively the same object in view. Has Prov idence a mission for both in this country, that he sends them out together that each may antagonize the extreme

New Bepropp.-We made a flying visit last week t New Bedford, the seat of the Providence Conference. I is a city partially "set upon a hill," and rejoices in a population of over 20,000 inhabitants, broad, clean streets autiful residences, and an enterprising and intelliger class of people. It is said to be the wealthiest city in the ling to the number of its inhabitants. Year ago many of the citizens literally and abundantly "struck ile." not in the coal beds of Petrolia, but from the whale and by means of it have since given much light to the world. The large and beautiful church on County Street was well filled day and evening, with an attentive and ar

reciative audience.

We had the good fortune to be domiciled by the obliging pastor, Rev. M. Trafton, in the palatial residence f the merchant princes of that city, Benjamin H Waite, Esq., in company with Bishop Simpson, and Rev. R. W. Allen of the New England Conference. No pains were spared by our kind host and his excellent lady to nake our stay pleasant and delightful. On Friday after noon while the west wind was blowing freshly, he took us all into his carriage and gave us a good airing in a pleas ant drive around the "Point." A pleasant time was that

THE THREE REMARKABLE BOOKS advertised in our columns, The Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family; The Early Dawn; and the Diary of Mrs Kitty Trevylyan, have all passed an editorial examination, have been ap-proved and are recommended as interesting, readable and good books. For a fuller account of them read the ad isement. For sale by J. P. Magee.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL contains two articles great value and special interest just at this timen the Petroleum Districts of America, and the other Wall Street in War Time. Besides these are other excel lent articles and the usual variety. Heroic Deeds of Heroic men is continued with illustrations.

New Music.-Oliver Ditson & Co. who are alway ment for the piano. Here are seven pieces: Grande Marche Triomphale, by Kube; Admiral Farragut's Grand March, by J. Strauss; The Fall of Sumter, words and music by J. W. Turner; My heart is with the North, song and chorus by J. Haynes and J. W. Turner; God Grant our Soldiers Safe Return, solo and chorus by Ossian E. Dodge, words by Mary W. Richardson; Homeward we go, Row,

OUR YOUNG FOLKS AND THE ATLANTIC MONTHLE come to hand just as we are about going to press. We ave only time to glance at the table of contents and anounce their arrival, without time for a close exami-They both look and promise well.

LADIES' REPOSITORY FOR APRIL contains two bea Russell. We know a lady who thinks the Repository was never more interesting than now. Her expreseven stronger than that.

THE CASKET OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MELODING is the title of a new music book, with appropriate hymns for Sunday Schools, by Asa Hull, and for sale by J. P. Magee. With pieces of music which have become popular n other works, it contains some very pretty new pieces.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver the closing lecture before Mercantile Library Association, at the Music Hall in this city, on Wednesday evening, March 29. Organ concert by B. J. Lang. at 7 o'clock : lecture to com

DOROTHEA is the title of a piece of music compose or the Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organ, A Dramatic Scene, by L. H. Southard, and published by Oliver Dit-

DEATH OF N. K. SKINNER, Esq.-It is our painful duty announce the decease of the intelligent, beloved, and fluential layman of our church, whose name is at the head of this paragraph. He died at his residence in Medford, after a brief illness of about ten days, on Saturday morning, the 25th inst., aged sixty-six. He took a severe cold, which settled into pleurisy, and which aftervards assumed the form of lung fever. Bro. Skinner wa one of the original founders of the Boston Weslevan Asociation, of which he continued an active, genial and member until death translated him to a higher phere. A more extended notice will be given of him hereafter. Funeral at half past 1, P. M., Tuesday, 28th, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Medford. Cars leave the Boston and Maine Depot at quarter before 1.

DEATH OF FATHER BATES.—Rev. Lewis Bates, of the Providence Conference, died in Taunton, March 24, aged 84 years and 4 days. An extended notice of his ife and labors will be given hereafter.

partments and at the Smithsonian take a deep interest in the expedition of Prof. Agassiz to Brazil and the liberality of Nathaniel Thayer in enabling him to have so full and excellent a corps of assistants .- It is said that the Inauguration Ball failed to pay expenses by several thou-sand dollars. The moral losses were greater than the inancial --- Sherman took more cannon at Charlestor without a battle than Napoleon took in any three of the greatest battles he ever fought .- There have been more than fifty serious railway accidents in the country since the year opened. In the last week of February there were ten, and since the first of January more than sixty people have been killed, and nearly five hundred wounded.— The telegraph is complete to India, and a message has been received in London, from Calcutta, in eight and Fast this year on Good Friday, the 14th of April.-Last year England imported 893,304,720 pounds of cottonarge increase over the amount of 1862 and 1863. Abou the same as was received in 1855 --- A Vienna paper ession to the Austrian throne is only valid so long as he is in possession of his Mexican Empire; that if he were compelled to abdicate, the document would become void. and the Archduke would again enter on the whole of the rights and estates descended to him from the Austrian dynasty.—About 1500 children are already attending the public schools in Charleston, S. C.—Drinkers of tea, coffee, chocolate and chicory in England contributed £5.073,938 or over \$25,000,000 to the public revenue dur. ing the financial year ending March, 1864. During the same time the drinkers of spirits, wine and malt liquors paid over \$100,000,000.—The great Library in the Rue Richelieu, Paris, contains 2,000,000 printed volumes, 200,000 manuscripts, 300,000 lishographs and engravings, and the M. G. Biblical Institute, which was read and refer Richelieu, Paris, contains 2,000,000 printed volumes, 200.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE. This Conference began its twenty-fifth session in the County Street Church, New Bedford, on Wednesday, the

22d instant. As is well known, it is one of the largest and most prominent of the New England Conferences and its proceedings can scarcely be without interest to members of the Methodist Church both within and with out its bounds. The Conference meets at the present time not only i

one of our most beautiful cities, but also in the finest an nost costly church edifice in this section. The County Street Church is a model for Methodist churches of the first class, and in its architectural arrangements, whether early all that can be desired. Perhaps the minister vere never more magnificently provided for, both in the place of meeting and in the method of enter han they are here in New Bedford. The Providence Conference was set off from the New

England in 1841, and contains at the present time about one hundred and thirty members. Of these, thirty-five They constitute, of course, the fathers, and some of then have a reputation that does credit not only to themselve but also to the church of their choice. Who has not hear of Daniel Webb, and Lewis Bates, and Isaac Stoddard and Heman Perry, and Ebenezer Blake, and such like all of whom are now on the superannuated list and ripen ing for heaven. With the exception of Father Webb none of these were here to answer to their name at the first roll call, but it is thought that others of the

Others of those who helped make up the original bod are still in the front rank of active and vigorous men The greater proportion, however, of the present Conference are much younger; a considerable number of then having come in by transfer from other and in some case here, it may be said that while jealous of Confere and Conference rights, they do not share in that singula ejudice against the itinerancy on a large scale which i

Rev. Bishop Simpson presides at the present sessi his usual happy style, and as is the case everywhere els is greatly admired. The session of Wednesday was opened with religious services conducted by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Daniel Webb and Rev. Dr. Upham. M. J. Talbot is the Secretary.

The usual committees were appointed, including a very large and able one on the State of the Country, of which Rev. S. C. Brown, D.D., is chairman. A Committee of the Centenary of Methodism was also chosen, consisting of Dr. Patten, C. H. Titus, L. D. Davis, James Math New England Educational Society, as heretofore, one was raised on "Ministerial Education," designed to cover the whole ground. Another was appointed on the St Religion in the Providence Confere Dr. Coggeshall is chairman. Aside from these innove tions, the matter of committees took the regular course. This work attended to, the 7th Question was taken up

"Who are the Superannuated Preachers?" Of those who had sustained this relation, H. H. Smith was made effective, and will receive an appointment; G. W. Stear was changed to supernumerary, and was voted to be le vithout a charge; Francis Dane had deceased, having assed away from earth full of Christian hope; Lewis ates was reported very sick, and evidently soon to follow Daniel Webb addressed the Conference in his characte istic style, expressing strong confidence in God, and unbated love for the Church with which he has been s long connected. He entered the itinerancy in 1798, and is justly respected and loved by all. His relation with the rs on the list was continued.

Rev. Seth Reed and Rev. C. S. Macreading, Jr., were i oduced as having been transferred, the former from the Detroit and the latter from Rock River Conference. Rev Bro. Kendig, from the Upper Iowa, was also introduced.

The examination of the character of effective elders was tered upon. Rev. Paul Townsend gave a good account the work on Providence District. He represented the urches as in the enjoyment of peace and harmony, and also as favored with considerable prosperity. There have een several very precious revivals in progress during the rear, and he thought there would be fou the membership. One new church has been erected in Providence, and arrangements are in progress to buil nother in Newport. The missionary collections wer upposed to be fully equal to last year, when they wer far in advance of any previous time. On the whole the report was as fully favorable as could be expected. It was voted that the representation of the preachers

names are called.

William McDonald was placed on the suplist, and voted, according to his own request, to be le without an appointment. He is slowly recovering from his long sickness, but is not able to take regular work C. H. Payne is also reported unable to take an appoint

The Conference Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Patten, was of the best to which we have ever listened. This is a new nature in the history of Providence Conference, but is no likely to be again omitted. Such a sermon preached each year can scarcely fail to be of incalculable benefit, espe ially to our younger clergymen.

SECOND DAY. ucted by Rev J. D. Butler, of Providence.

On motion, Hon. Wm. B. Lawton, Treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society and other Conference funds, was wited to a seat within the bar, and also to take part i the discussions of the Conference. No lay delegates have been appointed by the Stewards' Conventions, or other several years; though their presence would loubtless be welcomed by all the preachers The exhibit of the Weslevan University and the Boo

concern, with other papers, were read by the Secretary hrough other channels than this report.

The examination of character of effective Elders was

esumed. The whole list was gone through, without find occasion for a single complaint affecting the more anding of any member. Rev. B. D. Ames was voted a continuance of his pos

ion as Secretary of the Christian Commission. Rev. II . White was granted permission to act as agent of th reedmen's Aid Society. Rev. A. Palmer will remain chaplain in the Army. Rev. S. Fox received authority to remain Seaman's chaplain in New Bedford.

Rev. George M. Carpenter closed his represen the New London District with a request for a location which though much against the wishes of the Conferen was granted him. He has been abundant in labors, and etires with the good wishes of his brethren for his succ

whatever business he may now engage. Rev. W. H. Richards received a super ion, and is to be left without an appointment. He wil ngage in the practice of medicine, and look out hence Rev. B. C. Phelps was voted to be returned

The representation of the state of the work on t Sandwich District, by Rev. P. T. Kenney, was decidedly favorable. On calling the name of Mark Trafton, the he had not gone to the field assigned him at the previou ession. The Presiding Elder responded that he had aplaint to make, and after hearing a full explan of all the circumstances of the case as made by Bro Trafton, by Benj Pitman, Esq., a member of the County that no action he taken on the subject. The res adopted, as presented by Rev. L. D. Davis, endorsed ful the loyalty of Bro. Trafton and the church, though reco nizing the irregularity of the action by which the pas relation had been continued beyond the time allo

the Discipline. The resolution to change the General Rule on Slaver was unanimously concurred in. That for the change is the ratio of General Conference delegation, was adopted with but two dissenting votes. When Daniel Webb sain aye" on the proposition to change the rule on slavery there was applause from all parts of the house which Bishop found it not easy to suppress.

On this question Providence Conference has a clear re

ord, and her members point to it with much satisfaction THIRD DAY. The session of Friday was opened with religious ces by Rev. C. H. Titus.

Rev. S. C. Brown, D.D., presented a rules of order for the government of the Con the transaction of business, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Shepherd, delegate from the R. I. Co. ence of Congregational Churches, was introduced. I proceeded to address the Conference in a pleasant ar happy manner, and concluded by asking a similar depu tation in return. The Doctor stated the number of Co regational Churches in Rhode Island to be twenty-thro with a membership of 3,331. Of these churches all bu two have pastors. Five are mission churche supports nination at large. The number of Sab School scholars is 4,100.

A committee, consisting of J. B. Husted and S. Brown, was appointed to draft a reply and nominate lelegate to the next meeting of the Asso

Rev. Sidney Dean asked and received a location Rev. J. B. Husted was made supernumerary, as was also Rev. F. H. Brown, who was voted to be left without

A paper on lay delegation was read and referred to special committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Wise, Hon. W. B. Lawton, Rev. Dr. Patten, Rev. Dr. Brown, and Rev.

Thos. Ely. During the session of to-day Rev. Dr. Upham and announced the death of Lewis Dates, oldest and most widely known ministers in New England.

The announcement created a profound sensation. The ence arose and sung the 1083d hymn, comm

"How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks a weary soul to rest,"

for which Dr. Patten offered prayer. Father Bates joined the New England Con 1804, and has been forty-two years in the effective work. He had been in feeble health for some time, and his departure, though seeming sudden, was not altogether unex-pected. The Conference had passed his character but the

Rev. Bro. Twombly was introduced as repre New England Educational Society, in whose behalf he made an able and most stirring address.

At the close of his remarks the Conference adju The Anniversary of the Tract Society and Sunday school Union was held on Thursday evening. Rev. E. B. Bradford presided. Addresses were made by Revs. F. J. Wagner, J. W. Willett and Dr. Wise.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. NORTH WOOLWICH, ME .- Rev. N. Webb reports vival in his charge, which has been in progress sevenen months, and still continues. It has extended its saving influences into the Congregational Church, and many have been converted. He has received fifty on probation. Within a circuit of ten miles there are but few families which have not at least one professing religion. Revivals have prevailed during the past winter at Au-tusta, Gardiner, Winthrop, Solon and Skowhegan, Mo.

THE BROWFIELD STREET Methodist Episcopa Church Missionary Collection taken on the 19th inst. mounted to \$1.281

THE METHODIST EEPISCOPAL CAURCH AT MALDEN has raised for missions this year, \$550.

BAPTISTS IN PENNSYLVANIA -According to the Minntes of the Baptist State Convention for 1864, there are in the State of Pennsylvania 17 Associations, 391 churches, State 11 English Baptist Churches, with a membership of 313: 18 Welch Baptist Churches, with 966 members; German Baptist Churches, with 235 members; making a total of 425 churches, 40,841 members. During the year here has been a gain of 6 churches, and a loss of 49

BAPTISTS IN NEW YORK .- From the annual report of e New York Baptist Convention, we learn that there are n the State of New York 45 associations, 826 churches. 89,074 members, 742 ordained ministers, and 99 licen-

REV. PAUL TOWNSEND, Presiding Elder of the Provi REV. PAUL TOWNSEND, Presiding Elder of the Providence District, Providence Conference, and his wife, gratefully acknowledge a surprise visit from several of the ministers, and a large number of friends on the district on the 17th inst., and the receipt of a substantial token of their friendship, in a donation of \$128.25.

REV. S. V. GERRY and wife, of Cape Porpoise, Me., acknowledge a visit at the house of Mr. A. M. Mellen, Feb. 7, from his parishoners, and a donation of \$72.

REV. C. M. ALVORD and wife, of Portsmouth, R. I., acknowledge a pleasant surprise visit from their Sabbath School and Bible class, and a beautiful present valued at \$50.

REV. N. W. MILLER and wife acknowledge from their friends in Dover, Bear Hill, Me, a visit and dona-tion in Dec. of \$93; from their friends in Garland, a do-restion in Leg. nation in Jan. of \$186; also, from the friends in Charle ton, a donation in Feb. of \$50; total, \$229. REV. JOHN CAPEN, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Wilbraham, on the evening of March 22 was surprised by a visit from sixty of his parishioners and

Rev. Daniel Richards and Wife, of East Saugus, have eccently received from their friends a present of \$120.

We learn from a private letter that Rev. James M Worcester, of the Providence Conference, on account of ll health will not be able to take an appointment the present year. In view of this fact the members of the Official Board at East Hartford have passed resolutions of their stocks before there was a further decline. Go expressive of their sorrow and sympathy for him in his ernment securities stood the test better than all

Rev. R. L. Dashiel and Rev. Mr. Van Horn are amon

health, and resumed his work.

the drafted in New Jersey. The Western Christian Advocate says that Rev. Rich ard Haney is not dead, as we announced last week, on the authority of the Methodist; but that he has recovered his

Miss Matilda Abbott, a grand-daughter of the Rev. Ben jamin Abbott, died in Centerville, Md., on Feb. 4, aged eventy-four. A correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal says : " She vindicated her descent by her in telligence, rectitude, and strength of character. For fifty years she exercised an influence for good as a teacher of the young. Many who are now old remember her early teachings of probity and honor, as they trod, under her guidance, the first steps in education. Always enthusias tic and courageous in asserting what she believed the right, and residing in Baltimore when the dominant influences of that city were in the interests of secession, she made herself obnoxious, and ran some risks by advocating the Union and displaying the national flag. She leaves mrylying an elder sister, Mrs. Charlotte Wood of Terra Haute, Indiana, who, as the mother of some forty children and grand and great grandchildren, gives promise that the descendants of 'Father Abbott' may be long in

The Louisville Journal says that Governor Bramlette of Kentucky, on the 17th inst. manumitted all his slaves

and gave them their free papers. The noted traitor, Howell Cobb, is evidently be anxious about his safety, as the following, which he said in a speech on the 16th inst, will show: "Some persons think I am more interested in our success than the people generally. This is a great mistake. The tree uponwhich Lincoln will hang me when he catches me will not wither and die till he hangs you upon it also. Lincoln hates me, and I know it; and if you think he loves you you are greatly mistaken. Ponder well; hesitate before you yield to the delusive hope of a restoration of the Union."

A Charleston correspondent of the Washington Repub ican says of one of the few Unionists of South Carolina Ex-Gov. Aiken is another bright and shining light, o manly and fearless integrity, one of the largest slaveholdtion of the city by our forces, he has reported the nam of all his slaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the commandant of the post, and given each family farm on one of the most fertile and productive islands or the coast, placed them on it, and all are well started in life. Such a deed deserves to be recorded. Such a man

A late number of the London Illustrated News save there is an American lion in London, Maj. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, who, at the commencement of the war was a peaceful lawyer in New York. "He enlisted in the Feder al army as a private, rapidly obtained promotion, was it all the pitched battles in the Wilderness and at Spottsyl vania Court House, captured a Confederate briga strong, and for his gallantry was made a Major General. This Paladin of the North, is a slim, beardless, well shapen youth-just such a one as you might picture George Brummell to have been when he was a Cornet in the 10 Hussars-and does not look six-and-twenty. But what are years to those who are made of the heroic stuff? How old was Wellington at Assaye, and Napoleon at Arcola ? "

The Rev. George Greenwood, of the British Wesleyar Conference, died at Ripon on Feb. 15, in the fifty-seventh year of his age and the twenty-eighth of his ministry.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is passing the winter at Rome Her health is excellent, and her house continues to be avorite resort of a large number of American artists vis-

A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle, writing from ascus, says Abd-el Kader, the Moorish chief, whos sistory has been so eventful, still lives in Damascus, which city the Emperor of the French exiled him in 1852. He is a fine-looking man, and though nearly sixty, seem to be yet in the prime of life. His large head is beautifully formed, his eyes are black and lustreus, while the lines about his mouth mark him unmistakably as one of those who are born to command.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

From the War VIRGINIA .- March 22, the roads in the vicinity of th army of the Potomac were dried by the high winds, and were in excellent condition. The sutlers are leaving Negroes were coming in from Petersburg and Richmond

considerable numbers, to escape conscription.

Gen. Sheridan brought 300 prisoners and 3,000 negroo to White House, Va. On the 23d inst. he was reported as safely arrived at our lines on James River.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant shows that the enemy tacked Fort Steadman, which forms a portion of G Meade's line, before daylight on the morning of the 25 nst, and captured it by a flank movement, and afterward made a determined attack on Fort Haskell, but were, pulsed by part of Col. McLaughlin's brigade, although the Colonel himself was taken prisoner. And of Union troops arriving, the rebels were driven to Steadman, with the loss of 2,700 prisoners; their loss in killed and wonnded was about 3,000; our total loss only about 800, the facts thus showing a Union victor

NORTH CAROLIN.A-Gen. Sherman occupied Favo ville, N. C., on Cape Fear River, above Wilming March 10. He received some supplies here, it is sai which had been sent up the river. From Fayetteville pushed on in two columns toward Raleigh, which is 60 mil north. On the 16th inst. his left column encou Gen. Hardee's forces 20 miles north of Favetteville on the 19th the right encountered Johnston near the Ne River, northwest of Newbern. The rebels claim to ha repulsed Sherman in these battles, and three days after ward he had made no attempt to advance. A supply clothing and shoes had been sent to Newbern for man's army, and these supplies were sent to the interior probably by way of Kinston, which is not far from scene of the battle of the 19th. Gen. Schofield's had left Kinston for the probable purpose of joining She man, and for these reinforcements, and for the supplied the latter general was probably halting; not in consequent victory, for the rebels admit a loss of severannon. If Sherman's course is due north from Neuse River, he has a march of about 90 miles to Vi ginia, and then 35 more to join Grant. But if his cour northwest toward Danville, to place himself ber Lee and the southwest, then he will have a march of ward of 100 miles to the Danville Railroad. Let course be in either direction, it seems probable that in last great battle of the rebellion is not already past. Gen. Schofield sent a dispatch from Goldsboro'. Ma

21. which sets at rest the rebels' boasted victory. He cupied the city the day he sent the dispatch. Gen. Terri column from Wilmington was advancing up the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the night before was on about 20 miles south of Goldsboro'. On the 19th, Ger herman's right was about 18 miles from Gen. Schofield osition, while the left was further west, toward Raleis Cannonading was heard on the 19th, 20th and 21st, at the sound indicated Gen. Sherman's approach. Ge Schofield says, " All this being strictly in accordance with erman's plans. I have no doubt all is well." The re road from Newbern to Goldsboro' is in good condi cept the bridges, so that the supplies can be speedily tra red to Sherman's veterans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- Gen. Stor as command in East Tennessee, where he has lately take ommand; his headquarters are at Knoxville. The worl of fortifying Chattanooga still goes on, and Looker Mountain, Waldron's and Mission Ridges are also bear ing Union cannon. It is believed that Government making ample preparations for the contingency of the attempted movement of the rebel armies to the Southwest for, in addition to the forces in East Tennessee, and the fortifications of Chattanooga, Gen. Thomas' stablished along the Tennessee River across the rou Mobile, while a large cavalry expedition under Ge Wilson has started from the Tennessee on a raid through Alabama, and it is expected they will be heard from first in Mobile, in whose bay a large fleet were making activ preparations, in conjunction with land forces, and the xpeditions through the rebel country will not spare the upplies nor the railroads, so that after them a rebel arm ould find but poor support.

Miscellaneous

THE MARKETS .- Monday, March 20, gold opened # 67, 3 cents higher than it closed on Saturday; the price was not sustained, however, and in the afternoon it sold for 160 1-2. The following day disclosed a further decline, which made a panic in the business circles of New York, and several dry goods firms, as well as brokers suspended. In Boston the decline was met with firmness and no general embarrassment was reported. On Frids gold went as low as 147 1-2 in New York, and closed at 152 3 4. The steady decline brought into the market a large amount of stocks, and there were large sales of the ling railroad stocks, holders being obliged to sell in order to obtain money, their merchandise being in a mean ure unsalable for the time, or else they desired to get ri those who were obliged to "realize," and who sold the ecause there was less sacrifice on them than on other stocks, or on merchandise; and although it is said the ere thrown upon the market by combinations who sired the rise of gold, and who laid its fall in some degree at the door of Secretary McCulloch. Notwithstandi all the pressure, the 7-30 loan was sold by Jay Cooke early \$3,000,000 per day, and the Government bond and notes thrown upon the market by private parties ralied sharply on Friday, the price going up 2 per cent, of 6 per cent, securities, and 1 1-2 per cent on 5 per cents. he ten-forties selling at 92, and the five-twenties

105 1-2. Supposing the decline should restrict the government eceints, as it has in some degree, it will be seen that it only nominal, for the wholesale provision market show extraordinary decline; pork, for example, is quoted in New York at 50 per cent., and even 80 per cent. lowe than in December. Flour, meal, and all sorts of provi ions have shared in the decline, and the same may be said of dry goods, while cotton has declined from \$2 per pound to 56 cents, and even 40 cents. The consumers will re joice to see the quotations of sugar which sold for 29 cents, now at 19 cents; butter which sold at 55 and 60 cents, now at 19 to 35 cents, although it is complained that the etail dealers keep up their prices to an unreasonable ex

It is affirmed that there is not a large stock of dry good n the market, only enough to supply the trade; if so urers and employees, as there will be an inevitable nand, which will enable them to keep afloat, and at the ame time keep those in their employ in their accustomed

THE FLOODS .- A vast amount of property has been lestroyed, and some lives lost by the late floods. At Roch ester, N. Y., about 25 stores were swept into the lake Men were seen in boats in various parts of the city dis tributing bread to persons who could not get out of the ouses. This is but one of the many cases of the effects of the rain in the East. Along the Mississippi, from Cairo to Memphis, a most pitiable state existed. Man amilies were obliged to take refuge upon rafts. A house loated down to Cairo, in which were found the bodies of FOREIGN COMMERCE -The imports for January

ess than in the same time last year. While the import have fallen off, the exports have increased. For Janua and February the exports were \$32,312,405, or \$5,965,35 more than during the same months last year. The troopers of specie for the same months hast year were \$8,474,446 against \$4,208,054 this year. This fact along nust be a serious embarrassment to gold speculators. Robert C. Kennedy, convicted as a rebel spy and as the ncendiary who set fire-to Barnum's Museum in November

February, 1865, amount to \$22,093,785, or \$18,527,446

last, was hung at Fort Lafayette, March 25. He avone himself an atheist, and died cursing and swearing. B was a Georgian by birth, and a West Pointer-always Fast Day in New Hampshire is April 13, instead

Good Friday, as was first proposed. Hon. William Whiting-has resigned the position Solicitor of the War Department, and will resume the practice of law in Boston. Since his connection with the War Department, he has never received one dollar com

Military and Naval. Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, en

March 20 upon his duties as Solicitor and Naval Judg The monitor Montauk was towed up to the Navy Ya at Washington, March 18, where her guns will be ex changed for 15-inch ones, and some slight repairs made

The army is being extensively reinforced. About 15 000 men have been received at the general rendes roll New York, within the past two weeks.

Political. The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island,

met March 22, and unanimously nominated Hon. Alfred Anthony for Governor. A resolution was introduce censuring the Republicans for bribery, but it was asserted that bribery was common in the Democratic party, in therefore they could not condemn the Republicans for it. Hon. Laban Wade, State Senator from Johnston, sai that bribery was a common thing practised by all parts in the every town. For himself he had the "dough" is his pocket to secure his election if there was opposi This certainly shows an alarming state of the political onscience, when men are voted for and elected who known to use bribery; and it refutes the heresy the Christians ought not to meddle with politics. If the po

tics of the country do not need their influence, then there s no need of their Christian services at any point.

Southern.

Correspondence between Davis, Lee and Grant has been published. Davis wanted Lee to try and see what he ould do towards negotiating with Grant for peace, or at east, "Enter into such an arrangement as will cause at east a temporary suspension of hostilities." Gen. Grant informed them that he had no power except in military

Richmond papers of March 17, say the banks in that city are removing their gold, and they call upon the Legislature and people to put a stop to the exodus on the ground that if removed it will nearly all go into the nands of the Yankees, and upon its retention depends the very safety of the capital itself.

The effort to raise negro regiments in Richmond i going on in earnest. An official order has been issued nd a rendezvous for their reception established. All received are mustered for the war. Lee has written a letter urging on the work, saying that he is anxious to witness their first experience in fighting for the rebel cause. Colored men who escape say their drill masters use them

The Richmond Examiner says the conscription of no groes goes on with difficulty. Guards are stationed at every camp, yet the negroes escape. There is a great panic among the blacks, and much reluctance among the whites upon the question of arming the slaves.

The Milledgeville, (Ga) Union insists that it is tim eff. Davis and his associates in government should be chauled. The masses have been fighting, suffering and paying taxes long enough. It announces that if the cople of Georgia decide to hold a Convention they will hold it in spite of all the soldiers in the State. Flour is \$1,100 per barrel in Lynchburg, Va.

Foreign. ENGLAND -The London Times says that when the war is ended in the United States, there will be a quarrel reatening with Great Britain, in the shape of claims that England cannot admit. It says: "If that indeed is to be our fate, and if we are to live in daily expectation of news that the United States have marched upon ou rovinces for the satisfaction of some old claims vamped up for the purpose, then we may be excused if we are less hould be." The Daily News and Star denounce the class presented by the Times, and say these war mongers are enerally those who were Confederate partisans. The ibject was before the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil inquiring if demands had been made by America asation for the doings of the Alabama and other cruisers. Mr. Layard said there had been no demand of the kind within the past six months. On the other hand, Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not re ceived and presented numerous claims from Englishmen. Mr. Layard responded in the affirmative. The pirate Shenandoah arrived at Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 26. She had burned 11 vessels since leaving the Cape of Good

da, was caused by jealousy of the United States. FRANCE .- M. de Montholon is announced as the ne French Minister to the United States. He was French Consul General at New York in 1860, and married a Vir ginia lady. He is, therefore, well informed on our affairs. His father was the well known officer and personal friend of the first Napoleon who accompanied him to St. Helena, essed his death, and published his memoirs. He arly shared, also, the misfortunes of Louis Napoleon, ing his fellow-prisoner at Ham. In the French Senate during a recent debate, the Marquis de Boissy, among other offensive remarks, strongly expressed a wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight on to the complete ruin of both, rather than the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace. (Loud disapprobation) M. Chaix D'est Ange regretted such impious wishes respecting America.

Hope .- John Bright said in the House of Common

that the talk about war, and about the defenses of Cana-

It is asserted that the Austrian reply to the Prussian note on the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, declares the proposals of Prussia entirely unfitted to be a basis of There is said to be a total rupture between Maximilian

and the Catholic Church. The New Brunswick elections are very generally in prosition to the confederation of the provinces.

The number of theatrical managers in Europe is es mated at 1.773 : of actors, 18,140 : actresses, 21,609, an the total number of persons connected and emplo

theatres at 82,206. The number of Chinese in California in 1862, according ng to the report of a joint select committee of the Legi ature, was 50,000, engaged as follows: mining, 30,000 farming, hired as laborers, 1,200; trading, 2,000; leaving some 16,600 unaccounted for, and supposed to be en ployed in washing, ironing, and as servants. Probab there are not more than 40,000 Chinese in the State

Within a short time three bona fide German counts, or Irish baronet, two Greeks of high degree, and one To have been enlisted in New York.

A farmer near Uniontown, Pa., boasts that he raised the most extraordinary male sheep on the continuof America. He is a well formed animal, half Span and half Silesian, three years old, and has on him a fl the fibres of which are eighteen inches in length and portionately heavy.

Of the older Senators, three have now entered u their fifteenth year of service-Messrs. S. Foote, Sum

The principals of the public schools in Brooklyn, N. have had their pay increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000 It is estimated that the United States possesses

1,000,000,000 acres of public land, susceptible of cultion. These are worth, even at the Government p \$1,000,000,000. They also own 2,000,000 acres of and silver bearing land, which mineral lands can be mated without exaggeration at \$800,000,000.

It is computed that fifteen millions of dollars of Eng capital, invested in blockade runners, is at present l useless in the harbor of Nassau.

A company has started in London for supplying public with filters for the purification of water, or same principle that gas meters are furnished. They be fixed and kept in repair, and a small rental charge A three cent copper coin has been ordered, and by to be a legal tender up to sixty cents. The three postal currency is to be withdrawn.

The monitor Dictator arrived in New York, Marc from Hampton Roads; a portion of the time she made knots per hour. The London Athenaum announces that Charles I

ens is preparing to issue a people's edition of his w The volumes will be printed on good paper and publ once a month, at two shillings each. A frontispi

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Marc M Bullard—B B Byrne—N M Balley—an error, corrected—J
8 Barrows—R C Balley. J Cooper—N D Center—W O Cady
—W H Crawford. E Davies—C U Dunning—L P Diggios.
Fowler & Wells—E M Fewler. C Holman—S P Heath—A K
Howard—G R Hanks (\$1.25 six mouths). A S Ladd—F S
Lovett. N W Miller—W D Malcom. L Putnam—C A Plumer
—J Philbrook, S W Russell—G P Ross (a mistake—we forward back numbers)—W Reed—E Richardson. W H Stetson
—S F Strout—A S Scovill & Co—W Straw—A Sanderson. J
Wagner.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY Letters Received from March 18 to March 25.

C F Allen—J M Arnold—J W H Ames—Geo F Buttrick—Bridgman & Childs—A F Bailey—J Bond—G H Bickford—W W Baidwin—J S Barrows—A G Bowker—C Brown—J E Budden—T Bishop—A R Bisby—R C Colby—John Cooper—F P Caidweil—W O Cady—S Copp—A Cole 2—A Clisbee—A L Cooper—Carlton & Porter 2—I S Cushman—J Currier—J C Watson Coxe—J A Dean—L K Dudley—N W Dodd—C U Dunning 2—C. Devey—A A Dunton—W S Drew 2—R Y Fisher—J M French—J W Guernsey—J B Husted—S L Hutchinson—L Hitchcock—A Heald—T S Haggerty—Geo Johnson—O M Klitredge—H Lummis—S W Lairray—N E Johnson—O W Molton—R W Mosservy—C I, Oliver—Poe & Moore 2—W D Malcom—R W Messervy—C I, Oliver—Poe & Richerts—O W Scott—J T Shepherd—M Spender—J W Taylor—F P Torsey—T M Taylor—W P Uphnan—F Vernier—J H Weed—N Wentworth—M Webb—N J Waguer—C Whitche—O R Wilson.

J. P. Magee, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from March 18 to March 25.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at E. Machias. Mc., April 3-5. Ministers' Meeting, at Damariscotta Mills, Mc., Apr. 24-26.

EASTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCES. and, at Cambridgeport, March 29-Rishon Bake Troy, at Plattsburgh, April 3—Bishop Kingsley.
New York East, at 17th St., N. Y., April 3—Bishop Ames.
New Hampshire, at Dover, April 12—Bishop Ames.
New Tork, at 43d Street, N. Y., April 19—Bishop Simpson. Vermont, at Bradford, April 19-Bishop Clark. Maine, at Hallowell, May 3-Bishop Clark.

East Maine, at Hampden, May 17-Bishop Baker.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. T. W. Lewis, Charleston, S. C.

N. H. CONFERENCE.—The Candidates for examination the Fourth Year's Studies will meet the Committee at the E. Church, Dover, Tuesday, April 11, at 9, A. M. March 28. D. P. LEAVITT. LAY DELEGATES.—The Lay Delegates of the N. E. Conference are respectfully requested to meet in the vestry of the church at Cambridge, directly after the close of the opening services of the Confesence, on Wednesday morning.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Treasury of the Christian Commission to-day is empty. Nearly three hundred delegates are now in the field, giving their time and labors to the care of the wounded, to cheering the well, and to preaching the groupel to all.

In one hundred and forty chapel tents our soldiers now assemble daily to read the publications furnished by the Commission, or to write letters to loved ones at home, and every night in the week, and three times on Sabbath, most of them are crowded with carnest worahipers, many of whom rise to ask prayer, and profess their design to lead Christian lives. Sixty additional tents are urgently demanded.

The Spring campaign has already opened. The delegates of the Commission are even now nursing the wounded from Daboney's Mill and Hatcher's Run; and at any moment we must be prepared for a general engagement, and an outlay of a hundred thousand ollars for battle-field stores.

Shall this work be stopped? Shall these delegates be recalled, or shall they still visit the battle-field and the hospital, and with kind words and gentle hands distribute the gifts of a generous teople to the noble men bleeding and dying for their native land? Shall the men who fight with Sherman and Grant be neglected?

The Commission has no funds in bank, no capital invested. It has ever relied, it still relies upon the spontaneous gifts of or immediate help.

Will every returned delegate at once appoint and address acctings in his own locality, tell what he has seen and heard at the army, and receive and forward the offerings of Christian

patriotism?

To the Ladies' Ald Societies and Christian Commissions we confidently appeal, that they immediately set about soliciting individual subscriptions from their friends, and without waiting to make up large sums, forward them as fast as received. Will ministers unite in holding Christian Commission meetings in their respective towns, and allow every member of their congregations the privilege of contributing to this noble work? rard the amount as soon as possible to Charles De-Edward S. Tobey or Joseph Story, Boston, or to the rer, Mr. Jeseph Patterson, at the Western Bank, Phil-la.
GEORGE. H. STUART, Chairman Christian Commission, h 1. tf. 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

REDUCTION OF PEW RENTS AND TAXES AT CHURCH STREET.—The Trustees of Church Street M. E. church, in accordance with one of the conditions of subscription to free said church of debt, will on the 1st day of April, 805, reduce the rents of pews to 8 per cent. and taxes to owners of pews to 4 per cent, on the appraised valuation—being me half the amount paid for years past. A generous patronger is invited and expected. ge is invited and expected.

Boston, March 27.

By order of Trustees.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE—REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FARE—The Connecticut Eliver, Vermout and Massachusetts, and Fitchburg Railroads have arranged that all persons passing over those Roads attending Conference, paying the regular fare, may have free return passes. On the Fitchburg Road, Conductors on Monday, 27th inst, and till April 5th, will furnish to such persons, on application, passes to be countersigned at the Conference, and good on the Fitchburg and Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads.

The Eastern Railroad also reduces the fare. At Lynn and Salem tickets for the Conference, with free return passes altached, will be on sale at the Ticket offices. From all other stations the regular fare (not package tickets) will be paid, and a free return pass will be furnished at the Conference. Worcester and Nashua RR also reduce their fare.

March & S. CUSHING.

cir own teams Bradford, March 7.

THE LADIES of the Saratoga Street Methodist Episcopal Church at East Boston, will hold a Fair and Entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for furnishing their new thurch edifice, on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, March 8 and 29. Tickets for adults 25 cents; for children under 12 tears, 15 cents. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE. - The Committee

and Candidates for examination in the First Year's Studi will meet at the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Churc Dover, Tuesday, April 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. HOLMAN, Chairman.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY. March '22.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 1197; Sheep and Lambs, 3,752; Number of Western Cattle, 418; Eastern Cattle, 2 0; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 509. Cattle left over from last week 00; Swine, 327. PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra \$14.50 @ 15.50; first quality \$12.50 @ 14.25; second quality 11.50 @ 12.50; third quality, \$8.50 @11.00 F 100 Bs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress-

Hides-8j @ 9c per h. Tallow-9 @ 9je P h.

Lamb Skins—2.00 @\$5.50. Sheep Skins—2.00 @\$2.50.
Calf Skins—21 @ 23c \$\overline{P}\$ fb.
There is a larger supply of Beeves at market this week, and many extra Cattle among them. Prices for extra are full as high as those of last week, but upon ordinary grades there is a slight falling off, and trade has not been near as active as at last market. One pair of extra Cattle was sold at \$18.67 \$\noting{\text{\$W\$}}\$ hundred hs, which is the highest price that we have heard of

any being sold at this week.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch
Cows there is but a few small cattle drove to market at this Working Oxen.—There is a good supply at market and fair demand. Sales at \$195, \$270, \$230, \$260, \$265, \$270, \$275. Milch Cows — Sales ordinary \$40 @ 65; extra \$80 @ 120. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of

the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—There is a fair supply in market, but trade is not so active as it has been of late. We quote sales

i-d	150 ₩ 10.							
					-			
d		RE	TA	\mathbf{IL}	PRICE.			
- 1	INSIDE	FA	NEU	IIL	HALL MARKET.			
. 1	PROVISIONS	-4	B.	-	VEGETABLE	ES.		
d-	Lump Butter,	30	100	45	Dandelions, # peck,		@1	
8-	Butter, in tubs,	36		40	Rhubarb, P fb,		(04)	25
_	2d quality,	30	8		Cucumbers, each,	75	Æ 1	00
);	Cheese, 1st quality,	18		25	Marrow Squashes,			
- 1	Eggs, doz,	33	@	00		- 4		- 5
g	Beef, fresh,	14		35	Hubbard Squashes,		-	
n-	Salted,	14	8	20	₩ B,		@	00
ly	Pork, fresh,	18					@	00
, A	Hams, Boston,	22	@	25	Sweet Potatoes, to,		(10)	10
at	Western,	22		00	Carrots, # peck,		@	28
	Lard, best,	24		25	Lettuce, P head,		(4)	12
- 1	Western, keg,			00	Turnips P peck,	00	@	20
ne	Veal,		9			00		37
	Calves, whole,	12			Beets, & peck,		8	38
rk	Lamb, W lb,		(1)		Potatoes, & peck,	50		71
	Mutton,			30	Pickles, gal,			00
- 1	Sheep, whole,	13	8	18		00	@1	00
as	POULTR				Canteloupes, each, Cabbages, each,	12		2
84.0	Turkeys, th,		@	30	Canbages, enem,	An	-	m
nt	Ducks, pair,		@1		FRUIT.			
sh	Geese, b,	17		25			602	0
211	Chickens. W b.	25		33	Dried Apples, P 10,			2
ce	Woodcock, each,	-	600	00		75	G 1	
	Venison, ib,	15	6	20		50		71
.00	Quails, doz,) #4			17	@	5
	Grouse, pair,	1 90	@1	25	Peaches in cans,	50	@	7
	Roasting Pigs,		-	-	Tomatoes in cans,	37		5
on	each,	2 00	23	00	Havana Oranges,		-	
			-		₩ doz,	50	21	
er					Hamburg Grapes,		@3	0

urk	Lamb, V ID,	19 (8)		Potatoes, w peck,	(E) 30
	Mutton,	10 @	30	Pickles, gal, Beans, white, peck,	50 0 78
- 1	Sheep, whole,	14 B	18	Beans, white, peck	75 @1 00
				Canteloupes, each,	00 00 00
has	POULTI	RY.	1 1.0	Cabbages, each,	12 @ 20
nent	Turkeys, th,	25 @		77.45	
пепь	Ducks, pair,	1 00 @		FRUIT	
nish	Geese, 1b,	17 6		Strawberries, W do	z, @ 2 00
	Chickens. W b,	25 @	33	Dried Apples, P 1	, 14 @ 20
eece	Woodcock, each,		00	Apples, peck,	75 @1 0
pro-	Venison, th,	15 @	20		
bro	Quails, dox,	3 00 g		Cranberries # qt,	@ 5
	Grouse, pair,	1 90 @	1 25	Lewence in cure,	DO 000 71
	Roasting Pigs,			Tomatoes in cans,	37 @ 5
apon	each,	2 00 @	3 00	Havana Oranges,	
mner				w doz,	90 BL 0
				Hamburg Grapes,	@3 0
			-		
	***	THOT	TO GE	ALE PRICE.	
. Y.,					
-	BEEF, PORK,		&C.	White Dutch Clov	er, 60 @ 6
per	Mess Beef, P bbl	**		Hungarian Grass	
	cash price,	00 00 @:	25 00	Seed, bush,	0 00 @ 0 0
	Family Beef, bb			Buckwheat,	
over	Pork, Boston ext			P bush,	00 30 2 2
tiva-	₩ bbl,		18 00	Flax Seed,	4 00 @ 4 5
	Boston No. 1, b	bl, &	47 00	1	
orice,	Boston No. 2, b	bl,	16 00	BUGAI	
Floor	Ohio extra eles	IF, E	48 00	Brown,	121 2 1
gold	Do. clear,		47 00	White,	16 @ 1
esti-	Ohio Mess, Do. Prime,	40 00 2	00 00	Maple Sugar,	00 @ 0
	Do. Prime,	3: 00 %	34 00	September 1	
					MEAL.
-21-2	Ohio Leaf, do,	24 00@	25 00	St. Louis,	0 00 @
glish	Ohio Leaf, do, Hams, Boston,	b, 22 @	23	do. choice ex., i Western, com,	3 00 @14 0
lying	Do. Ohio, P h		22	Western, com,	9 25 609 7
2	Do. Ohio, P ib Tongues, bbl,	36 00 @	0.0	do. choice, 1	1 50 @ 12 (
	Whole Hogs,	17 @	19	Illinois and Ohio-	
	The state of the s		-	choice extra, 1	2 00 @12 2
the ;	BUTTER, CH	EESE A	IND	Mich. and Wiscon	sin-
n the	EGG			choice extra, 1	1 75 @12
	Butter, lump,	25 00 @	40 00	Canada, com, do. choice,	9 25 309
will.		25 00 @s	30 00	do. choice, Rye Flour, Corn Meal,	1 25 @11
ed.	Cheese, best,		2.7	Rye Flour.	7 50 3 09 1
ou.	per hund,	15 00 @	22 00	Corn Meal,	8 00 @
y law	per hund, Eggs, 100 doz,	28 🖀	00 00		
y 124 W				GRAL	N.
cent	FRUIT & VEG	KTAB	Corn, 7 56 fbs.		
	Potatoes-			Southern yellov	
	Jackson White	98,		Western mixed,	0 00 00 00 0
ch 21	₩ bbl,	3 25 6			2 00 @ 2
	Sweet Potatoes,		0 00	Rye,	1 75 9
de 12	Hubbard Squash	es,	Loui.	Barley, P bush,	1 50 @
	p ton,		00 00	Oats,	95 @ 1
	Marrow Squashe			Shorts, Fton,	52 854
Dick-	p ton,	20	00 00	Fine Feed, Middlings,	54 00 g 58
DICK-				Middlings,	00 800 00
orks.	de opt	0 00 @	00 00	Marine State of the State of th	
	Apples,			HAY	
lished	Onions, P bbl, Beets, P bush, Parsnups, P bush	7 00 @	9 00	Country Hay,	
e will	Onions, Pobl,	5 50 G	6 20	₩ 100 lbs,	1 95 @ 2
117	Beres, & bush,		0 00	Eastern pressed,	
	Parsnups, P bu	on,		w ton,	30 😭
	Carrots, P bush Shellbarks,	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 00	Straw, 100 lbs,	1 00 (B) 1
h 25.	W bbl,	0 00 0		HEDER ANT	OFF TWO
ted-J		00 00 6	10 0	Western, dry,	91 6
Cady		3 00 6	3 6	do. wet,	10.0

White Beans, 3 30 0 2 3 50
Pea Beans, \$\psi\$ 10, 3 50 6 3 75
Pea Beans, \$\psi\$ 10, 3 50 6 3 75
Prickles, bbl, 12 00 6:15 00
Prickles, bbl, 12 00 6:15 00
Calcutta Cow \$\psi\$ \times \text{COTTON}.

N. O. and Mobile—\$\psi\$ b.
Ordinary, \$\psi\$
Mid. to good mid. 45 6 50 Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 45 6 50
Middling fair,
plands and Floridas 30 @ 31 LEATHER. Sole-Buenos Ayres, Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 45 @ 50
Midding fair, GRASS SEED.

Herds Grass, 6 00 & 6 50
Red Top, 2 sack, 5 50 & 5 75
Clover, Northern, 2 550 & 5 75
Clover, Western, 2 550 & 5 75
Fowl Meadow, 2 50
R. I. Bent Grass, 2 00 & 2 50

Benefit Tangent Grass, 2 10 & 2 50 5 50 @ 5 75 Calf Skins, ₩ 1b.-2 00 @ 2 50 0 00 @ 0 00 2 50 @ 2 75 0 00 g 0 00 Pulled,

Marriages.

In East Saugus, March 22, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Benjamin Marshall, Esq. to Miss Easther A. Holf, both of Saugus.
In Watertown, March 21, by Rev. L. T. Townsend, Mr. Joseph Gould to Mrs. Mary B. Hunt, both of Watertown.
In Woollwich. Me., at the Parsonage, by Rev. N. Webb, Mr.
James W. Leeman to Miss Emma L. Wright, both of W.
In North Yarmouth. March 10, by Rev. H. B. Mitchell, Mr.
Sumner Gould, of Lowell, to Miss Mary A. Titcomb, of North
Yarmouth, Me. Yarmouth, Me.
In Concord, N. H., March 5. by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Lieut.
George F. Guppy, of Co. F. 5th Reg't N. H. Vols., to Miss
Jeanie M. Hayes, of Rochester: March 21, Mr. Ambrose W.
Blandin to Miss Elvira L. Farner, both of Bethlehem.
In West Windsor, V. Karch 13, by Rev. E. W. Harlow,
Ryland Barrett, of West Windsor, to Eliza Taylor, of Weathersfield; also, by the suc. March 19, Ulyssee H. Hammond,
of W. Windsor, to Laura Winn, of Windsor,
In Griswold, Conn., Jan. 1, by Rev. J. W. Case, Mr. Asa
Rix to Miss Betsey Rix.

In North Brookfield, March 5, Oshea A., son of Ellas and Caroline Bartlett, aced 14 years. Being a mute, he was an object of the parents' especial solicitude and love, and there-fore his death is deeply felt. In West Harpswell, Me., March 21, Frank Howard, son of Rev. Alpha and Doreas Turner, aged 1 year, 9 months.

Business Notices.

STRAW MATTINGS, VERY LOW |-200 rolls White and per yard, by JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 47 and 49 Sun

Axminster styles, very choice and rare. Also an extensive assortment of best English Brussels, comprising a great variety of new and beautiful designs, at very low prices, to close. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., 47 and 49 Summer Street.

47 and 40 SUMMER STREET, MARCH 6, 1865 .- Carpeting Closing out of Stock!—The undersigned, in anticipation of a change in business, beg to announce their determination to close out their entire stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Matings, etc., within the next sixty days, and in order to effect his end, they will offer such inducements to purchasers, either in the trade or at retall, as cannot fail of its accomplishment. The stock comprises an extensive assortment of rich, medium and low priced Goods, in the newest and choicest styles, which, combined with the inducements that will be offered in prices, they flatter themselves will offord the utmost satisfaction to customers, and effect a speedy sale. John H. Prax, Sons & Co.

2t. March 29.

CARPETINGS—Closing-out Sale.—The store of the under-signed having been leased to another party, they are compelled to close out their entire stock at once. This comprises the most extensive and varied assortment of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., etc., in the market, and will be offered at a great sacrifice to effect a speedy sale. JOHN H. PRAY SONS & CO., 47 and 49 Summer Street.

OIL CLOTH CARPETS, CHEAP .- 150 to 200 pieces wide Oil Cloths, selling at 62j cents, by JOHN H. PRAY Sons &Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street.

ley's English Tapestries, manufactured for this spring sales comprising the newest and most stylish patterns, just received from the trade sales, and for sale at reduced prices corresponding with the recent change in the value of currency by the New England Carper Co., 75 Hanover Street.

THE people supplied with Carpetings, a: reduced price corresponding with the reduced value on gold, by the New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.—In the invoice which v APASTAT INCOMES CALL TABLE AND A CALL TA the excitement of the panic, and are very much cheaper that they can be imported for at the present reduced price of gold NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS CHEAP.—The entire stock of a mar neturer, comprising over 100 rolls of various widths and gant designs, just purchased, and this day received. This voice of new Oil Cloths having been purchased for very much der the prices at which they were held before the decline is he price of gold, will be sold correspondingly low by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.—Cash purchasers are invited t examine our stock, which is very complete in all its varietic NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS AT RETAIL .- We shall continue to supply of customers who are about furnishing or re-decorating the floors of their dwellings, with carpets from all our depart The most skillful upholsterers on hand to cut, sew, and f Carpets, when desired. NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 7

CARPETS .- The largest assortment. The lowest prices.
Terms invariably Cash. No variation in prices. On these principles a large and satisfactory trade is carried to by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street. SCOTCH CARPETS—For Floors and for Stairs.—An invoice comprising a large variety of styles, and of superior quality, just purchased at the recent trade sale in New York,

and for sale at very much under the present ruling prices, by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover St CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES .- Our customers are i formed that we have marked down our stock of Carpetin \$25,000 to \$30,000, corresponding to the reduced premium gold. New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street.

SCOTCH AND KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.—A few bales of new and desirable styles, just opened by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. ROYAL VELVETS AND MEDALLION CARPETS—the fine

thing out for Parlor and Drawing Rooms-for sale by NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street, CARPETS.—"A time to buy." Our customers are informed that they can probably buy their Carpets cheaper now than tany future time during the season. New England Car-

CARPETS -Our systems of trade-Terms cash-no devi ons from prices. NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hand

DOUBLE THREE-PLYS-many new patterns added to our CAEAP CARPETS FOR THE POOPLE.—Our invoice of Stray Carpets, just received, are worthy the attention of those who lesire the best articles at the lowest prices. NEW ENGLAND

CABPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. In this country, where the constitution has become much degenerated by a morbid or unhealthy action of the system, Scrofula is greatly on the increase. Many children inherit this disease from their parents, although it may lay dormant for years, and then break out with full vigor. Others bring on this disease by being confined to an unhealthy at-mosphere, using unhealthy diet, or for the want of proper ont-door exercise. SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will cleanse the blood of all its humors, excite the secretions of the skin and kidneys, and restore the tone of the system to

vegetable extracts. This accounts for their superiority over every other Liver or Cathartic Pill offered to the public. These Pills will be preferred to any other after one trial.

medicines are especially recommended for relieving the op-pression frequently experienced after a hearty meal, and they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatu-lent or bilious tendencies, and they are the only remedies of millions of people for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Commillions of people for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Live plaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

NO LADY should be without Dr. Townsley's Indian TOOTHACHE ANODYNE in her family. If she has children hat have the toothache, it will cure them. If any of the hmily have scurvy on the gums, it will cure it. If some of the cousins have diseased gums, rendering their mouth very impleasant, it will cure the disease, and render the gums red To CURE DISTURBED SLEEP .- Add one table-spoonfull of

DR. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED FINE APPLE CIDER to a tumbler of cold water, and drink before you retire; when you rise in the morning, repeat the above. If that does not make you sleep, take two table-spoonfulls of the Cider. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65, , 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

DR. HALL'S BALSAM.—This medicine is entitled to the highest confidence of every sufferer from Colds, Coughs, or any form of Lung Complaint. The certificates and statements in its favor are of the highest respectability, including Physicians, Clergymen, Medical Professors, Magistrates, and other distinguished citizens.

March 29.

York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc. Also, Lin-seed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Repined. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BREAST."—And STEELING's fragrant Ambrosia will render strong wiry hair soft, silken, and glossy, and cradicate dan-druff. 4t. March 22

GENTLEMEN who appreciate Fashionable and well made Clothes, are invited to visit our Store. We guarantee satis-faction in all cases, or the money refunded. We engage to give you the most stylish, thorongh-made and best-fitting garments and on better terms than goods of like quality can be obtained elsewhere. We buy and sell for cash, make no bad debts, and are always able to purchase our goods at the ad debts, and are always able to purchase our goods at th best possible rates. We occupy spacious Chambers at a low rent, and are not obliged to charge our customers a large profit to offset bad debts and maintain a showy establishment. We superintend personally every department of our business and promise that a visit to our Rooms shall be both pleasan and profitable. Our Goods are marked in plain figures, and the one price

Chambers 140 Washington Street, Nearly opposite School Street. Feb. 15.

BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 18 IEMPLE PLACE. R. REENER, M.D., Superintending Physician.

Special attention given to the treatment of Cancers, Scrofus, and Humors of the Blood.

la, and Humors of the Blood.

Discasses of an ordinary character, such as Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heart Complaint, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and a great variety of other discasses, are successfully treated by medicine which may be sent to any part of the country, with full directions. A pamphlet descriptive of treatment will be sent free. Address,

R. GREKER, M.D., 18 Temple Place, Boston.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, witbout being exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWHIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simon Block, Water Street, Boston.

1y. April 20. New Spring Goods for the Ladies.—Good Prints, 25 cents; De Laines, 33 to 37 cents; New Shawls, \$4 to \$10; a Silk Dress, only \$10; and a variety of other Goods manually found in a first class Dry Goods House, at O. S. Currier's, 94 Hanover Street.

March 15. There is nothing like SELEE'S HAIR LIFE for Restoring

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT, for Wood, Leather, Crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two ounce bottle, with brush (family package), 25

cents each. Sold everywhere.

HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. On reactly of 50 cents, a family package will be sent by mail.

Feb. 1.

3moz.

PAIN KILLER .- De Graff, Ohio, June 13, 1863. Gentlemen PAIN KILLER.—DeGraf, Oblo, June 13, 1863. Gentlemen:
—It is with pleasure that I recommend the use of your Pain
Killer. It is all that is required of it. In a household it is
invaluable. I have used it in my family for the last three
years, and at all times found it a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhees, and all such complaints.
I have always found it a specific. No family should be without it in the house.

Respectfully,

March 22—No. 35.

DR. J. W. CUSHING having resigned his position in the Army, has returned to Boston, and may be found as formerly at 72 Shawmut Avenue. tf. March 15. at 72 Shawmut Avenue. n such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1.

The editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, i leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:
"THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND is advertised at muc length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the de-mand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best mediclue for Coughs and Colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge—it is sure to kill a Cold, and pleasant as sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound made for Colds and Coughs should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his allments, with a delicate consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from 'amadreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."

March 15.

Navy Paste Blacking, and also the "Laundry Blue," made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston. Ask your Grocer for them; you will be sure to like them, cop6m. March 15.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH Tren: Iren: Stanton of the Rech in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States. 3m. Feb. 1.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL WIL positively cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, And the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

It is a sure preventative for DIPHTHERIA. DIPHTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, \$2.

WEEKS & POTTER.

Druggists, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.,

General Agents. March 29

Organized under the General Laws of the Commonwealth o

ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY

Numerous Leases and Interests in some of the Best an ACTUALLY PRODUCING WELLS on Oil Creek and Tributaries, with several New Wells now going down on th Rynd, Foster, Clapp, Widow McClintock, and other Farms.

The whole Working Interest in two lots on the celebrated HYDE and EGBETT FARM,—on one of which is the valuable and widely known GRAFF and HASSAN WELL, on the same tract with the Mupteshade, Keystone, Kepler, Jersey, Coquette, and other flowing and pumping wells.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, per Share, \$5,00
Working Capital, \$50,000
Capital already invested in engines, apparatus and improvements, \$3,500,—making the ACTUAL WORKING CAPITAL OVER \$100,000.

OFFICERS. TREASURER, CHARLES E. HODGES. WILLIAM B. WESTON.

DIRECTORS, EDWARD RUSSELL, of Mercantile Agency, Bo S. INGERSOLL LOVETT, of Boston.
PHILIP WADSWORTH, of Philip Wadsworth & Co. Chicago.

JESSE A. LOCKE, of Boston,

J. H. WINSOR, of Oil City. L. M. GORDON, of Oil City. CHARLES E. HODGES, of Hodges & Richardson, Bost

The stock is bona fide, full paid, with no possibility of future from a nominal par value.

It has been selected, at different times during the past year

It has been selected, at different times during the past year by several old and experienced oil-workers and residents of Oil Creek, who are familiar with the history, progress and value of every well and piece of property in that region. Several of the producing interests were originally acquired for the purpose of holding as private investments and sources of recovery income. of regular income.

These gentlemen have, however, been induced to combine their various interests, with additional property, into one strong, sound and reliable company. Each of them will retain an interest as stockholders, and hold their stock as a per

strong, sound and reliable company. Each of them will retain an interest as stockholders, and hold their stock as a permanent investment. Residing in the oil region, and directly concerned in the success of the Company, they pledged to look closely after its operations; thus affording a guaranty of watchful supervision, and faithful and energetic management possessed probably in an equal degree by no other oil company ever formed. Two of these gentlemen are on the board of Direction, and one, Superintendent of the Company.

The stock is sold to pay for the property, and to furnish a working capital to open up the large and promising tracts yet waiting to be developed.

The managers start with the integtion of paying dividends quarterly and from actual carnings only. Paying quarterly affords time to sell the oil produced to the best advantage, and is believed to be in all respects the soundest policy.

The dividends will beyond question be not only immediate, but regular, permanent and remunerative. We wish to avoid holding out any inducements not warranted by the same moderate and reasonable calculations that would be made in embarking in any legitimate business enterprise. It is eafe, however, to assure subscribers of handsome quarterly dividends from the present wells of the company; which will moreover, we confidently believe, be very largely increased by new developments to be rapidly made upon our extensive and valuable proporties.

We invite attention to, and the most careful examination

ble properties.

We invite attention to, and the most careful example. We invite attention to, and the most careful examination of, the following list of properties, lands and iesses, the locations of which are all shown upon the map; believing that none more valuable and promising have ever been offered upon so small a capital and none that have given greater assurance of permanent value and large returns. We invite subscriptions to an investment, and guarantee the most energetic and skilful efforts to develop the property thoroughly as well as careful and faithful management.

SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES. Two tracts of good boring land, one hundred and one hundred and four acres respectively, in fee, situated south of Ol City, in Venango County, in the immediate neighborhood of

City, in Venango County, in the immediate neighborhood of the Adamantine, Lee, and other large wells just struck on the East Sandy and Alieghany Rivers.

Important interests and leases on the best and most carefully selected proporties on Oil Creek,—on the Hassan Flats,—Complanter Run,—Rynd Flats,—Cherry Tree Run,—Clapp & Hassan, Widow McClintock, Foster, and two lots on the celebrated Hyde & Egbert Farm.

In all, fifteen wells, five of them producing wells, seven down from two to five hundred feet and still boring, and three just commencing, with room on the leases for several more wells.

Also a goyd Refinery, in complete working order, capable of refining 130 barrels per day, at a profit of one to five hundred dollars.

of refining 130 barrers per usy, and improvements, the dollars.

Also engines, tools, tubing, tanks and improvements, the actual cash cost of which was \$56,000, and worth to-day \$75,000,—the whole comprising a property unsurpassed for present value and prospective increase.

cription Books for Stock at the office of the Tree CHARLES E. HODGES, No. 23 Congress Street, Boston,
Where Prospectuses, Maps, and full information may be obained, also Mailed Free on Application. And at the office of
JESSE A. LOCKE,

No. 46 Congress Street, Boston THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000, and each assets exceeding \$400,000 Fire, on Morning Hazards by Fire, on Morning Hazards by Publishings, \$

On one risk, at their office, No. 10 URL DIAM.

BIRECTORS.
Silas Pierre,
H. N. Hooper,
John P. Ober,
C. Henry Parker,
Benj. E. Bates,
Benj. E. Bates,

Gerefaff.

Bornelaff.

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Bornelaff.

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Bornelaff.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND

Advertisements.

JOSEPH BRECK & SON, AGRICULTURAL THREE REMARKABLE BOOKS .-51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

The Subscribers would call the attention of the public to heir extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS which they will sell at the lowest cash prices every variety may be fully relied upon, as none are sold beore a trial is made with each kind in their Greenhouses at heir Gardens in Brighton.

neir Gardens in Brighton.

Their Stock includes EARLY PRAS of all kinds, such as har'l O'Rourke, Cede Nuill, Prince Albert, Early Washington, Early Frame and Tom Thumb; also Champion of Engand, Bile Imperials, Early and Late Marrowfats, etc. land, Blue Imperials, Early and Late Marrowfats, etc.

Every variety of Early and Late Beans, Beets, Brocoole,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Carrots, Celery, Chicory, Cucumber,
Egg Flant, Eudive, Leek, Lettuce, Watermelon, Musk melon,
Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Raddish, Rhubarb, Spinach, Squashes, Tomato, Turnip, etc., and of which a full description is given as well as many other kinds in the Catalogue,
which may be had gratis upon application.

HERDS GRASS, Northern, Western and Southern Clover,
northern and southern Red-Top, R. I. Beat, Foulmeadow,
Oats, Barley, Rye, Spring Wheat, and all other kinds of Field
Seeds.

Seeds.
PLOWS, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Corn Shell
rs, Field and Garden Rollers, Hay Presses, Shovels, Spades
Manure and Digging Forks, and Gardfu and Horticultura
Foolseff all kinds.
JOSEPH BRECK & SON.
March 29 4t 51 & 52 North Market St., Boston. HANDBOOK OF MUSICAL GEMS! THE HOME MELODIST contains nearly One Hundred Favorite Songs. It is exceedingly convenient in size, and neat and attractive in style. This unique volume, bound in cloth, and comprising choice pieces, which in another form costs twice as many dollars, will be sent, postage free, on the receipt of thirty-five cents, by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 227 Washington Street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE STELLA PETRO-LEUM COMPANY.

Property in Venango County, Pa OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, New York.

the Stella Petroleum Company is organized under the General Laws of the State of New York, with a capital of \$500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares, of the Par Value of Pive Dollars each. Shareholders are Exempt from All Personal Liability \$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

> OFFICERS: President-SAMUEL BOOTH Vice-President—JOHN FRENCH.
> Secretary—HEMAN B. AUTEN.
> Treasurer—WILLIAM M. LITTLE.
> Counsel—ALEXANDER MCCUE. TRUSTEES:

AMUEL BOOTH, 66 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.
OHN FRENCH, Cliuton Avenue, Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, (of Pettit & Crook,) 136 Water CICHARD INGRAHAM, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn.
VILLIAM M. LITTLE. (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montagu

Street, near Court, Brooklyn. ALFRED BECAR, (of Becar, Napier & Co.,) 342 Broadway New York. JOHN DOHERTY, Park Place, Brooklyn. L. HORATIO BIGLOW, (of L. H. Biglow & Co.,) 2 William, Street, New York.

The fee simple property of the Company consists of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best territory in the oil regions, lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run, ad Dunn Runn, near Tidioute. Wells will be sunk on this property immediately, and with the large working capital of \$75,000 great results are anticipated. The developed interests, as will be seen below, are already sufficient to enable the Company to pay monthly dividends.

The Company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed, will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and

thus the stock will prove a most desirable and prof FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY.

No. 1. Fee simple of TWENTY ACRES of the Barrett Farm, on Pithole Creek. All flat, boring land, situated above the new well just struck by the United States Pet cleum Company, now flowing 280 bbls. daily. No better selection can be found in the whole creek for oil purposes. Wells will be imme iately put down on this proj

Fee simple of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES on the Maguire Run, three miles from Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which have pumped successively for four years, and still pump over sixty barrels oil daily. This property is two miles from the mouth of the Run as it empties into Tidioute Creck, lies one hundred and two rods on each side of the Run, and embraces over forty acres of flat, boring land. It promises to be very fruitful of large supplies of oil.

No. 3. No. 3.
Fee simple of TWO ACRES on Cherry Run of the Keyste

Farm, just above Humboldt Refinery, below Plummer. All borable. Laid off in nine leases, of six rods square each. Wells are being put down on each side, and, as soon as spring opens, this Company will sink several additional wells. This piece lies on both sides of Cherry Rus. in the immediate Fee simple of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES or

Dunn Run, one half mile from Alleghany river, with a long front on the run, some two miles below the Economite Wells Fee simple of TWELVE ACRES of Haworth Farm, Pit-Fee simple of TWELVE ACKES of Haworth Farm, Pit-hole Creek. A mast beautiful site. All boring land. A short distance above the great United States Well. The prospect is very flattering, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the celebrated Smith Farm on Cherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this property immediately.

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The whole warking interest in Lease No. 12 of the Heydrick Farm, Heary Bond, Alleghany river, of one half the oil; which lease is on the same flat as the great Heydrick Well, which has flowed seven hundred barrels per day, turne out out over sixty thousand barrels of oil within the last for

Three sixteenths working interest in the Amazon Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which well is now pumping on hundred barrels daily, and shows chance of much improve nent. The interest of this Company is nine barrels per day

The whole working interest in Lease No. 30, Henry Bend, on which a well is now being sunk, to be delivered in complete order, without expense to this Company, together with a new Five eighths working interest of Lease No. 1. Prather Fare herry Run, on which a well is now going down, with fine hance of a large yield, which will be delivered, free of ex-

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No. 11. The whole working interest in Lease No. 21, on Pithole Run, within one hundred rods of the great Heydrick Well, on which a well is now going down, and which will be delivered, The whole working interest of Lease No. 15, of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from the above lease. The

nany wells going down will prove this territory to be of im-One eighth working interest of Lease No. 40, Lamb Parm on Cherry Run, on which a well is going down, and which will be delivered, free of expense, to this Company in com

The whole working interest in Lease No. 19, of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense

The whole working interest of Lease No. 20, of Heydrick No. 17.

Three sixteenths working interest in Colby Well, Smith eriptions for a limited number of shares are now by B, B. RUSSELL & CO. March 29 THE COMPOSITE FERTILIZER. Manufac

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has steadily, maintained its standing with the agricultural
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good quality, and in many districts no other is used or can be
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simply a single material treated with Sulphurle Acid as many
of them are, which renders them adapted to but one or two different crops, but having the three-fold character of being a SUPERPHOSPHATE, a COMPOST, and HIGHLY AMMO
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is therefore adapted to ALL CROPS. It is also exceedingly
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making weight.

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19

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July 13

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rais ear ion is not only much superior to the Edinburgh, but talso surpasses the German.

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his remedy will afford relief or not. We have certificates of its cures from many of our most re-spectable citizens—men and women who live among us, and who have been cured by it. For particulars we refer those

which we bespeak your perusal.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.

The following certificate will be duly appreciated by the
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Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. SLAVE MART AND AUCTION BLOCK. BY MRS. MARY D. JAMES.

Thoughts suggested by seeing the sign of the Charlest Slave Mart, and the Stepa to the Auction Block, exhibi in Music Hall, Boston, on the evening of March 9, 1865. What do I see! Four gilded letters-MART. The import what? Ah, to the slave's poor heart What sorrow did it give,—what anguish send! What sorer grief, what deeper woe portend! Beings immortal, God's own image, sold As goods and chattels, or dumb beasts, behold!

What mean those Steps .- all stained with bitter tears O'er those, the victims passed, trembling with fears, With grief convulsed, up to the Auction Block, Which to their being's centre, caused a shock That rent the fibres of the tender heart; For there, the cruel doom was sealed, to part With those they loved as life, to meet no more, Till the dark dreary day of life was o'er.

What scenes were those! what pencil could portray The parting on the dreadful auction day! When mothers from their tender babes were driven, And fondest, strongest human ties were riven! O, who can tell the crushing weight of woe Those Steps have borne! or who describe the flow Of scalding tears, that oft upon them poured, From heart-wounds, deeper than the lash had scored In the poor quivering flesh! Omniscient God! Thy vengeance slumbered long,—but O, thy rod
Falls heavily upon oppressers now!
Just Retribution! God inflicts the blow! He metes to them in fearful measure full, That which they measured out to each sad soul! Those cruel wrongs, His searching eye had seen,

Those deeds of crime from Him they could not scree Lo! now He comes, in dreadful majesty

To avenge those wrongs, and set the captives free! How changed the scene! How wond'rous, how sublin Rebellion's birth-place-see it bearing now Our nation's glorious flag on Sumter's brow! Our country's blight removed-Slavery's foul stain Erased, no more to curse the land again! The Charleston Slave Mart now is seen no more The grief and tears and pangs it caused are o'er! Its gilded sign, suspended in a hall Of Boston, Massachusetts! that of all The States most hated by the traitorous band, But dear to loyal hearts through all our land. Just are thy judgments, great, tremendous God! Righteous are all thy ways, and true thy word. To thee all knees shall bow, all tongues be still, While thou shalt work thy glorious sovereign will. Amen! amen! Ride on an-conquering King! To our revolted world redemption bring! Now by the sword thy work thou hast begun, O, let the great stupendous work be done! Sin's vile pollution sweep from earth away,

Literary Aotices.

And all the nations own thy sovereign sway.

Set up thy kingdom here, of peace and love, Thy will be done below as done above.

THREE YEARS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, by Henry N. Blake, late a Captain in the 11th Reg. Mass Volunteers. 12mg, pp. 310. Review of the Potomac, by ers. 12mo., pp. 319. Boston: Lee & Sher

The author of this book was mustered into service i April, 1861, and mustered out in June, 1864. During this time he tells us that he recorded in a diary every inc dent of interest which passed under his observation, and at the request of many comrades who saw him take note upon the march or battle field, he has been induced t prepare this for general reading. He commences with the first battle at Bull Run, and closes the campaign with the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, and details his observations through his time service-freely giving his opinion of officers and results Those who have a taste for such reading will be interest FROM DAWN TO DARK IN ITALY. A Tale of the Ref.

ormation in the 16th Century. 12mo., pp. 441. American Tract Society, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

It comes fresh from the press of Rand & Avery. It fur nishes a sufficient endorsement for reliability of what is found within. English and American readers are no very familiar with the period here described, nor with the principal actors in its scenes. The writer presents beautiful picture of the dawn of that "light that had a ways lingered among the Vaudois in the recesses of th Alps, as it seemed to rise and spread on the horizon to wards the perfect day; and then shows us "how the glorious light was quenched," and gradually but slowly went out. We see that J. P. Magee has copies of this work arranged at his front window. THE CHRISTIAN ARMOR, from the same House, with

regard to the particular religious views of their authors with the design of illustrating each of the weapons, offer sive and defensive, of the Christian's armor. The eye of a refined Christian taste will be gratified, and the heart o piety will find sweet food in this elegant volume.

THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE, for March, received from the publishers through A. William & Co., is full of good reading and official information is

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, for March 25, has a larger variety than usual of selected articles from British an American periodicals.

Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald. "THE HOARY HEAD IS A CROWN OF GLORY."

ABNER CHASE, Esq. departed this life in Lem ster, N. H., March 2d, 1865. It is not often that w record the death of one so much lamented as he He was born in Unity, N. H., 1787, but resided for the last fifty-six years where he died, following con tinuously mercantile pursuits; and though he did no nulate wealth, he comfortably and respectable supported his family of eight children, and educate em as far as his means would allow, for active use fulness. Six of these children, with the companio of his youth, survive him; two lovely daughters, in their early womanhood, having died, after short bu

Some more than forty years since, under the laborate of Rev. A. D. Merrill as Circuit Preacher, and D Fisk as Presiding Elder, in a powerful revival of re ligion he was led into the Methodist Episcopal Church Leaving a large class of proud and irreligious asso ciates, he then classified himself as a member of or church, not as a matter of convenience, or worldly policy, nor even of what was then called respectable ity, but because he loved her doctrines and rich re ligious experience. During all these long years since that sacred hour his relations to the church have been almost uninterruptedly official; and his house h been the resting-place and temporary home of hur dreds of ministers in their tedious toils and travel whose memories will run back over other years (such of them as have not with him entered into rest), they trace these lines; and I do not say too much when I add, that the visits of all true ministers o Christ in that family were mutually pleasant and profitable. That was a family happily removed from ostentatious display and domestic neglect, where good order, intelligence and Christian sympathy made home

He lived to see all his children converted, from the eldest to the youngest, and walked with them all, except the early dead, in the same church nearly a score of years. One is a traveling minister, two the wive of ministers, and both the other sons official members, while the other daughter has abided by his side night and day during his protracted and severe suffering, ministering to his wants as none other could. He thought himself greatly blessed, and was very happy

During the whole of his long illness he grew co tinually in the love and patience of Jesus, bearing his sufferings without a murmur, ripening every day for heaven. Glorious views of that bright world were granted him as he drew near it, and his soul exulted

through Jesus Christ our Lord." It was in the dead hour of night, when deep sleep falleth on man, but he roused all in the house. A few days after this he fell sweetly asleep in Jesus, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Those who knew him longest and best, will long remember him as the kind husband, the firm and affectionate father, the honest and obliging business man, the public spirited and enterprising citizen, the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian, as well as his profound regard for the faithful and efficient civil officer, the modest and uniform Christian and shared with her all his joys and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have a corrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—was he now to have and sorrows of life, so far—wa form Christian, as well as his profound regard for right, strict and sacred observance of the Sabbath, and love of truth and duty, which gave to his example great and useful power where he was known His sense of social and religious propriety was lofty and exquisite, equaled by few, and excelled, perhaps, by none. This showed itself not only in his early and persistent efforts for the culture and education of his own children, but also, that of all others around him, and especially that of the young people of his town. Social and moral worth found in him, to his last hour, appreciation seldom found anywhere, which

rendered him one of the most useful citizens. On the occasion of his burial, amid the gloriou plendors of the holy Sabbath, from the church where he had long worshiped, an able and impressive discourse was preached by Rev. Silas Quimby, to a large assembly of his numerous friends. Truly, "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." L. Chelsea, Mass., March 14, 1865. L. D. BARROWS.

Children.

LOVE YOUR LITTLE BROTHER. I had a little friend,
And every day he crept
In sadness to his brother's tomb
And laid him down and wept.

And when I asked him why
He mourned so long and sore,
He answered through his tears, "Because
I did not love him more.

Or cross or coldly spake—"
And then he turned away, and sobbed
As though his heart would break. Brothers and sisters are a gift Of mercy from the skies; And may I always think of this Whene'er they meet my eyes; Whene'er they meet any.

Be tender, good and kind,
And love them in my heart,
Lest I should die with bitter grief,
When we are called to part.

Mrs. Sigourney.

A NEW BEGINNING.

"How beautiful everything looks! Isn't it lovely Milly?"
"Splendid! Just see how the old brown branche are all covered with the dearest little green leaves; and everything looks so fresh and new! But come, Frank, I'm in a hurry to go in and get through with my dinner; I noticed all this when I got up this morning, and it has put an idea into my head."

"An idea! what is it?" asked Frank, as they went

into the house.

"O, you'll see!" and then, when they were quietly seated at their lunch, she said, "Now guess, can't

"
"Let me see; you're going to work at your flower bed, and plant your seeds right away—is that it?"
"No! I may do that, of course—but that isn't it exactly. I know you're laughing at me, Frank, because I planted my seeds too early last spring; but never mind! I'll have it all right this time, see if I "Well, I don't believe I can guess what your idea

Milly laughed and shook her head; then, leaning both elbows on the table, and looking at her brother with a very determined glance in her black eyes, she said, "I'm going to make a new beginning."

"A new beginning, Milly! What are you going to begin at?"

Frank did not laugh, as she expected him to do, but looked quite grave as he asked this.

"O, I'm going to begin new at everything! Let me tell you. I was up quite early this morning, you go begin at ell you. I was up quite early this morning, you go my window and looked out. Everything was so beautiful—all the old winter look was gone, and it were going to be making a new beginning. And then—I don't and the seemed just like a new world. All the rees and bushes were budding out, and everything seemed to be making a new beginning. And then—I don't be making a new beginning. And then—I don't know exactly how—but all at once I thought that it was a good time for me to make a new beginning

Frank was listening very attentively, and Milly went on eagerly:

"I am going to take a new start in everything. First, there's my room—I must put it in good order, and clear out all my bureau drawers, and fix my bookshelves; and, Frank, I'm going to begin a new journal, too, my old ones look so badly; and some days there's nothing written in it at all."

Here Milly stopped to take breath, and Frank looked as if he wanted to laugh outright, but would not for fear of hurting her feelings.

"How long do you think they'll all keep in such good order, Milly?"

good order, Milly?"

"O, that's a part of my new beginning—to keep things in order. No more scoldings about my room being in bad disorder! No more lost books! I'm going to begin at my lessons, too, and have them always perfect. And then my work-basket—I must maish off all the work that I have begun—"

"About half a dozen patchwork quilts, aren't there? Dear me! it'll take you a long while."

"Now, Frank, there are three! And, of course, I don't expect to do it all at once; and then after

don't expect to do it all at once; and then after this when I begin I mean to finish it, and get it out of my work-basket before I commence another. But come, I'm going to begin right away, and I want you o help me lift out my bureau drawers. Will you?"
"Yes! I think your idea is a very good one, Milly you only stick to it."
"Only stick to it! What does ail Frank?" Milly

thought, as she followed him up stairs. "I thought he'd be so interested, and he doesn't seem to care a bit! I would rather he would laugh at me than act

bit! I would rather he would laugh at me than act so!"

Milly was disappointed, but her brother was so occupied with his own thoughts that he did not even notice that. He lifted out the drawers, and watched her a few minutes as she began her work; then walked out. It was besutiful, just as Milly had said. The sweet spring had opened so suddenly, as if by magic, and covered over all traces of the dark, cold winter! The fields looked so green, and the trees so beautiful with their tiny leaves just unfolding! There were violets, too, "beautiful blue violets," nestling down among the green grass; and the birds were flying from tree to tree, singing joyfully because the spring time had come once more. Frank noticed it all as he stood there, and he thought "God has done it all—God who loves us so, and wants to make us happy—and how many springs I have lived withdone it al!—God who loves us so, and wants to make us happy—and how many springs I have lived without loving him or trying to keep his commandments!

O, I must make up my mind to go to him now! It is such a sweet time, in this beautiful spring, to turn away from sin and give my heart to God."

Here Milly interrupted, saying, "What are you so quiet for, Frank? Why don't you talk?"

Frank turned towards his sister. "I think I will make a new beginning, too, Milly,"

"Will you? I'm glad. But how solemn you do look about it! Why, I think it's real fun!" and she stepped gaily around among the piles of things she

stepped gaily around among the piles of things she had put together.

"But I don't mean your kind of a new beginning. I am going to begin to put away all wrong actions and sinful thoughts, and to live every day more as the Bible tells me. I mean, Milly, to begin to be a Chris-

Milly dropped the patchwork she was folding, and looked at her brother in surprise.

"You, Frank! Are you in earnest?"

"You, Frank! Are you'in earnest?"

"Yes, Milly, I don't want to live through another spring, and enjoy all God's blessings, without giving him my heart, and taking Jesus to be my Saviour. I want to feel sure that when I die I shall go to a land that is more beautiful than this; where it is always spring, and the flowers always bloom. I made up my mind last Sunday that I would try to be a Christian, and to day when you told me about your new beginning, I thought I would tell you of mine."

Milly's eyes grew sorrowful as she looked into her brother's earnest, happy face, and then down at her afternoon's work.

"I thought my new beginning was a good one, by yours is the best," she said.

yours is the best," she said.

Frank went over and stood by her side.

"Must I begin it alone, Milly? Won't you make
this new beginning with me?"

"I? O, Frank, how can I? Is that what you
were so busy thinking of? I thought something was
the matter, for you never seemed to care for my new
plan at all."

plan at all."
"I do care for it, Milly; but I care a great deal more to have you make this other new beginning. See here," and Frank took up a Bible from the table and opened it. "See here what beautiful things a Christian has to put on, just like the new green leaves the trees are putting on now: 'Love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance;' they are better than the leaves, too, Milly,

be such a happy spring for us if we only take this dear Saviour to be ours."

Milly sat silent awhile, thinking of this loving Redeemer and of all he had done for her; then with a resolute look again in her eyes, only more gentle and ughtful now, she said:
Frank, I will begin to be a Christian!"

"Frank, I will begin to be a Christian!"

"Dear Milly! I am so glad. And we will ask Jesus to accept us and help us."

And there, with the sweet spring sunshine coming in upon them, they knelt and gave their young lives to Jesus, and prayed him to guide and help them in this new beginning they had made.

Jesus, who loves little children, listened to their prayer; God wrote their names in the Lumb's Book of Life, and the angels in heaven rejoiced and were glad.—Evangelist.

Miscellany.

PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL TO GEN. GRANT.

GEN. GHANT.

The gold medal voted to Lieutenant-General Grant by a joint resolution of Congress in December, 1864, together with a copy of the resolution engrossed on parchment, was presented on the 11th inst. by Hon. E. B. Washburne, in the presence of a number of civilians, and of Gens. Meade, Humphreys, Warren, Wright, Parke, Webb, Hunt, Griffin, and of many others of lower rank. To the speech of Mr. Washburne, Gen. Grant made the following characteristic reply, which could not well have been shorter:

"I accept the medal and joint resolution of Congress which the President has commissioned you to deliver to me. I will do myself the honor at an early day to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the President accompanying them, and to communicate in orders to the officers and soldiers who served under my command prior to the passage of the resolution, the thanks so generously tendered to them by the Congress of the United States."

The medal is massive and contains nearly \$700 worth of gold; its entire cost was about \$7000. The

worth of gold; its entire cost was about \$7000. The casket containing it is very elegant. The joint resolution engrossed on parchment was encased in a tube of pure silver, about eighteen inches in length, and one and three-quarter inches in diameter, neatly instribed.

RELIGIOUS NOTIONS AT THE WEST, IN CONNECTION WITH POLITICS. The Cincinnati correspondent of the New York

Lincoln's religious exercises don't set well on the Lincoln's religious exercises don't set well on the stomach of our people, and they say that two things that have happened lately are in bad taste; first, the certainty with which the Pope assumes that God is on his side, and the doubt of our Chief Magistrate upon the same point. The Pope's encyclical letter, and the inaugural address of our President, therefore, offend the religious sentiment of our church follows. fend the religious sentiment of our church folk.

The Germans of this city, and the Jews especially The Germans of this city, and the Jews especially, feel alarmed at the apparently conjoined movements to impress upon our general government a distinct religious character, and if the matter is pressed, there will be defection in the Republican ranks. The concerted general prayer meetings all over the United States on the 4th instant were very offensive to this class of our voters. They say that all efforts to rule the United States through church influences are against the spirit of the age, and that neither the Protestant nor the Catholic clergy shall rule.

Biographical.

Died in Landaff, N. H., of diphtheria, June 11, CHAR-LIE W., aged 7 years; June 14, EUGEAN H., aged 10 years. His last hours were spent in praying for uncon-verted friends. July 15, ISABEL A., aged 2 years, 6 months; July 22, SARAH JANE, aged 15 years. She ex-perienced a change of heart a few weeks before her death. Bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude; and when at her request the ordinance of baptism was administered, her work seemed done, her faith complete, and she soon went to her home in heaven. These were children of Levi and Diantha B. KENDALL. Also, July 11, Sidney, aged 3 years, 2 months; July

Also, Dec. 30, ENOCH S., aged 15 years, 2 months of scarlet fever, April 24, EDNAH F., aged 10 years, months; children of Moses G. and Louisa P. Clark.

months; children of Moses G. and Louisa F. Diark.

La Roy Eastman, son of Jesse Eastman, died Feb.
14, aged 21 years. He endured the sufferings of a protracted disease with patience. He was of a retiring temperament. His words were few; but he found Christ his support.

J. M. Bean. ACTING ENSIGN A. STOWE LAIGHTON, U. S. Navy

athers in the ministry will remember this venerable col-ored sister. Devotedly pious through a long life, she died

LOUISA DRAKE, wife of Phineas Drake, died March 1, aged 54 years A faithful Christian wife and mother confidence in Christ was unshaken to the last.

Portsmouth, March, 1865. S. HOLMAN.

ABBY AUGUSTA WOODWORTH, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth Woodworth, died in New York, of consumption, Feb. 12, aged 22 years—the tenth child that these afflicted parents have buried. She joined the church in this place more than a year and a half ago, and remained an acceptable member till death. Of refined qualities, superior intelligence, an enthusiastic admirer of the beautiful and the true, at the time of her departure she was surrounded by every facility to gratify and calivate

MARY WASHBURN, wife of Edward Washburn, died in Danielsonville, of typhoid fever, Feb. 17, aged 41. Of uncommon strength of mind, of sound judgment, clear convictions of moral truth, she was strictly conscientious, and full of good works and almsgiving. With great energy of character she was sure to succeed in every good cause which she espoused. For ten years past she has been a useful member of this church, and an able and successful teacher in the Sabbath School. During her short sickness of four days, she had but few if any lucid moments, yet her friends needed no dying teatimony to assure them of her safety. Her works speak for her.

Danielsonville, March 13.

MR ABBOTT MUSGROVE fell in the terrible charge in front of Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864. He was converted in the winter of 1862, and became at once a faithful and efficient laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. His country called, and he regarded the call as from God. He was a Christian in the army, as well as at home. In a letter addressed to his Christian parents, written about thirty minutes before the fearful charge on the enemy's works, he says: "I may be one of those who are to fall; if so, all is well; it will only be an exchange from this wor'd of carnage and sin to a better one on high, from the battle field to glory. Jesus is mine and I am his. I will trust him and go forward; if we meet no more on earth, we will meet in heaven." His last words were, "I am going home; tell my friends I die happy, and die for my country." Abbott not only loved the stars and stripes, but he loved more the blood stained banner of the cross; under both he fought, and fought nobly, and has gone to enjoy the spoils of victory, with the Captain of our salvation in the brighter and better land.

E. STOVER.

JOSEPH CORB died Feb. 3d, aged 79 years. He was the oldest male member of our church, with which he united in 1825, and for forty years has been a faithful servant of Christ therein. During the last sixteen years he was a diligent and persevering leader, always sacrificing his other duties to be present at the class meeting. He had a deep and constantly increasing religious experience, and in his last sickness though suffering much and long, the triumph of grace over nature was complete. All that knew him, loved and bonored him; and of him the universal testimony was, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile."

E. M. ANTHONY.

Mrs. Marx N. Patter died in Bath, Me., Jan. 8, aged 72 years. For nearly fifty years she had been a consistent and worthy member of the M. E. Church. Though prostrated by disease for a number of years previous to her death, and deprived of the public means of grace, yet she was always cheerful and happy, patiently waiting to exchange the cross for a crown. She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

C. Fuller.

Bath, Me., March 2.

suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; 'they are better than the leaves, too, Milly, for they grow in the heart where Jesus zends his sunshine, and there is no winter to kill them."

How earnestly Frank spoke and how happy and hopeful he looked! Milly was sure that those beautiful "fruits of the Spirit" must be growing in his heart already. The tears gathered in her eyes.

WARREN L. Adams was converted in 1857, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicopee. He enlisted in the 46th Regiment of Mass. Vols., Sept. 1862. In a few months he contracted disease—dropsy—of which he died the 26th of February, in Milford, aged 26 years and 7 months. Thus he was sacrificed upon the altar of liberty. He was a great sufferer for months, but he bore it with Christian fortitude. When about to die he said, "The Lord's will be done, I am prepared to go." He

leaves behind him among others who feel smitten and be-reaved, a wife and two little children. Chicopee, March 14 J. L. HANAFORD.

BENJAMIN CROCKER died in Osterville, Mass., Feb. 15, aged 84 years. He was converted forty-five years ago. His experience was peculiar; few pass through what he did in being brought from darkness to light. For the most of the time since his conversion he has lived near to God. For more than a score of years he has had a desire to depart and be with Christ; and when the time drew near he exclaimed, "I am glad the hour has come."

He died a conqueror through faith.

EDWARD EDSON.

EDWARD EDSON. LUCY MORRISON died in Wayne, Me., March 6, aged 80 years. For more than sixty years she has been a traveler Zionward, a living epistle, known and read of all men. Many an itinerant's eye will fall upon these lines who has shared her ever welcome hospitality. Her end was peace.

W. B. BARTLETT.

Mrs. Mary Ann Fillmore, wife of Rev. J. Fillmore, and daughter of the late Rev. James Wilson, died in Providence, R. I., March 9, in the 69th year of her age. She had been unwell for some months, but left us suddenly at last. She met death without fear; her departure was peaceful and tranquil, trusting in the Saviour for a home in heaven, where she believed many loved ones had gone before.

Providence, March 15.

Advertisements.

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STONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baitimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Raliroad, for Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Pridays, for Steamer Plymouth Rock, Capt. I. C. GEER, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 54 o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9, P. M. Landing in New York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Raliroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the West.

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Boston, April 20.

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a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed,
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TRUTH, WORD FOR WORD. Test this-be Street, Boston.

GENTS.: I am satisfied of the merits of Indian Hemp. It has raised me from the "dead," as it were, where CONSUMI TION had so nearly placed me. Your Syrup, Pills, and Oin ment has done for me what nothing else did or could do—r stored me to health and life, when I had resigned myself" the "mortal change." Inclosed is \$10 for another supply. Xours.

Richmond, Lincoln Co., Maine, May 16, 1880.

These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as elastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS. SALESROOM, NO 106 TREMONT STERET, BOSTON,

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From the Rev. Levi G. Beek, Pastor of the Baptist Church,
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Philadelphia.

I have known Hoodand's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofand's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

LEVI G. BECK.

Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Med

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Med icines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from sny simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more read-ly in regard to Hoosland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the romoval of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had flot feit for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. New You Brown, Philadelphia. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptic

Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently re-DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debitity of the system and especially or Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn. Dr. C. M. Jackaox. Dear Sir:—Personal experience ena DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Personal experience ena-bles me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours traly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Biters inmy family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remoder of which I have a proper

edy of which I have any knowledge.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Colum (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches,

New Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have g testimonials as to their great value. In cases of gener ebility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Paster of Roxborough Baptis Church.

DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellen preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I mee with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by man

of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church,
Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled
with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used
any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters.
I am very much improved in health, after having taken five
bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Ass't Editor Christian Chronicle,

Philadelphia, June 16, 1804.

Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recom-mend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptis Church.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: —From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofand's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentiow

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentiown and Millville (N.J.) Baptist Churches.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1804.

Gentlemen:—Having used in my family a number of bot ties of your Hoofand's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are ascful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficd in the restoration of health.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SMITH,

From the Hon, Thos. B. Florence Gentlemen:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

From the Hon, Jacob Broom.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1862.

Genflemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years, standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there have been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly, yours,

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